The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,292—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1882.

SHIPPING.

P. AND O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

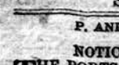
THE PORTS of BRINDISI and VENICE are now FREE from QUARANTINE.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st February, 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Thursday.
L. KHARAPHIND	4023	700	J. Babot	....2nd March.
" MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th Mar.
L. BUSSETTA	3302	700	A. E. Barlow	17th "
" BOKHARA	2923	500	J. Orman	24th "
L. POONAH	3130	550	W. A. Seaton	31st "
" CATHAY	2963	560	W. M. Robbie	7th April.
L. ROME	5023	1000	G. F. Cates	14th "
" TRIESTE	2563	450	S. T. Cole	21st "
L. DECCAN	3439	550	J. E. Chapman	28th "
" VENETIA	2729	450	A. B. Daniell	5th May.
L. CLYDE	4100	750	E. M. Edmond	12th "
" KRIVA	3959	450	G. Scrivener	19th "
L. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	26th "

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L. proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth, by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	910	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class, Rs.	505	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class, Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
KASHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray	10th Mar.
GWALIA	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	24th Mar.
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	7th April.

Return Tickets are now issued to K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months) ..... 1st Class. Rs. 600 2nd Class. Rs. 375

To Galle and back (available for two months) 150 75

To Penang or Singapore and back do. 450 225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Feb. 17th, 1882.

P. & O. COMPANY.

THREE MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

DURING the continuation of Quarantine in Egypt the DURATION of these TICKETS will be EXTENDED to cover any loss of time on the voyage to Brindisi and Venice.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

NOTICE.

THE s. s. ROME, 5,000 tons, 1,000 H.P., will leave Bombay for London on 14th April.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co.

28th Dec., 1881.

NOTICE TO HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

THE MAIL STEAMERS leaving on the following dates will call at Naples if the Egyptian quarantine is not withdrawn in the meantime.

.....31st March.
.....28th April.
.....26th May.

F. D. PARKER,
...ndent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

...M NAVIGATION
...NY.
...egular Mail-steamers,
...contract with Italian Gov-
...cave BOMBAY
...h and on the 1st
...each month, calling at
...ESSINA, CATANIA, PORT
...DEN and rice verse.
...TES FROM BOMBAY

	To Marseilles.	
...ss	I Class ..R 500	Including
...t	II do, ... 350	wines.
	III do. 145	Without food.

... free of charge.
...10 years, half fare.
...Baggage will be delivered in LON-...LARGE so the extent allowed in the ...xtra. Luggage will be charged for at ...ascertained from the Agent.
... other 1st Class Steamers will leave

...SINGAPOR... on Saturday, the 1st April, 1882.
...MANILLA... on Monday, the 1st May, 1882.

Passengers and ... heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by ... the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder ... gen 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway ... Tickets to London, available for 11 days.

From Genoa, I Class	Calais Route. R 95	Brigston Route R 80		
...II do.	do. .. 70	do. .. 58		
From Naples, I do.	do. .. 145	do. .. 120		
...II do.	do. .. 105	do. .. 90		

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, 1st March 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, *via* BRINDISI.

	Captain	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
s. s. HUNGARIA	...G. Sturli	1,982	400	8th Mar.
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th April.
s. s. YORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,291	450	8th May.
s. s. HELIOS	...C. Lazzarich	2,049	400	8th June.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	...Rs. 405	...Rs. 280	...Rs. 140 0
To Brindisi	400	280	140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

...Co.'s S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain ...ng, 2,394 tons, 450-horse power, to sail on ...ceived on board after sunset on the ...ted by the General Insurance ...arine Branch.
... Freight, Passage, &c., &c.,

J. JANNI, Agent.
...nstone Circle, Bombay, February

NOTICE.

...ve advertised steamers, viz:—
...ointed to sail on the 8th March,
...do. do. 8th April,
...do. do. 8th May,
...ages AT INCREASED SPEED, ...ge passage from BOMBAY to ...to 19½ days and to TRIESTE to

J. JANNI,
...ent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
...e-circle, Feb. 27, 1882.

...EAMERS.
...RTH APRIL
...ilt
...L.

...& O
...eamer
...mission.

...AVIGATION
...D).
...E,
...DON.
...R A, 1,903 tons,
... SHARP, sails WED-
...arch, 1882, at 6 p.m.,
...e and Lisbon, and is
...il. The CANARA
...ZIE & Co.
Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FORTNIGHTLY LINE, BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. CANARA, 1,903 tons, Captain J.C. SHARP, sails WEDNESDAY, 22nd March, 1882, at 6 p. m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London, 30th April. The CANARA carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th March, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 862 Tons, on TUESDAY, 7th March, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Mohreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd March, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 Tons, on THURSDAY, 9th March, 1882.

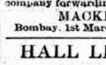
N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 1st March, 1882. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MALTA.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
RYDALL HALL	...O. Lloyd	2,700	400	....18th Mar.
SPEKE HALL	...W. Brand.	2,700	400	....1st April.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November and returning March to July.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and further particulars apply to the undersigned.

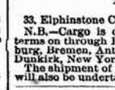
Messrs. KING KING and Co. Bankers and Army Agents also book passengers for this line.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 13th January, 1882.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bill of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from upcountry by this line will also be undertaken.



COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intend d exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 5, Hornby Row, Bombay (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system, established 1841.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO S. S. "LADY DALHOUSIE" from LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock. All chafed or damaged Goods must be surveyed before removal from the Dock, and no claims will be admitted after the Steamer leaves.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners S. S. "Lady Dalhousie."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPAY, Ld.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER

BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE NEW SEASON'S PREPARATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains its high reputation.

Quarts per doz., Cash, Rs. 8 0
Pints „ „ 5 8

SOLE AGENTS.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

"IT is gratifying to find in each analysis that the reputation of this firm (who are Messrs. Bass and Co.'s principal bottling agents) for supplying the best and most genuine malt liquors is honourably sustained."

Per dozen Qts.....Cash Rs. 6 0
Do. Imperial Pints... „ 5 4
Do. Pts..... „ 4 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

PURE COD-LIVER OIL

THE only kind authorised by the Medical Council, and prescribed by the principal Physicians and Surgeons—of a pale straw colour and almost entirely free from taste or smell. It takes freely without nausea, or the other unpleasant symptoms which are produced by "Light Brown" and other impure oils.

"The *pure fresh oil* from the liver of the cod is more beneficial in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption than any agent medicinal, dietetic, or regiminal, that has yet been employed."—Dr. Williams.

IMPORTED IN PINT BOTTLES,
Capsuled and Labelled with our Trade Mark.
Cash Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitutions.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small Bottles .....Re.	1- 0	1-2
Large Bottles ..... „	1-12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress, Miss EDITH WILSON.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE LAST PERFORMANCE OF THE SEASON.
TO-NIGHT,
THURSDAY, MARCH 2,
AT 9 PRECISELY,
WHO SPEAKS FIRST?
Mr. F. Merer, Mr. T. Gillespie, Mr. H. Brooks, Miss Eliza Gordon, Mrs. Norville.
To be followed at 9·45 by
ILL-TREATED IL TROVATORE.
Mr. A. B. Tapping, Mr. J. B. Ferrell, Mr. T. Gillespie, Mr. H. Brooks, Mr. B. O'Brien, &c., Miss Edith Wilson, Miss Kate Thoburn, Miss Emma Markham.
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 4,
BENEFIT OF MISS EDITH WILSON,
A COMICAL COUNTESS
AND
ALADDIN
(Burlesque.)

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Private Box (to admit 4), Rs. 16; Orchestra Stall, Rs. 4; Pit Stall, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1; Back Seats, As. 8.
Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m.; performance commences at 9 p. m. (Bombay Time.)

Stage Manager.....Mr. F. Merer.
Business Manager.....Mr. Geo. Norville.

NOTICE.

MISS WILSON requests that all Bills against her for Gas, Printing, &c., should be sent for payment to Mr. NORVILLE, at the Theatre, every MONDAY, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.

MR. A. B. TAPPING

BEGS to announce that his FAREWELL BENEFIT will take place on TUESDAY, March 7.

The PROGRAMME will be MADE PUBLIC on SATURDAY EVENING.

Seats may now be secured at SOUNDY'S.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very desirable OFFICE in Meadow-street, Fort; open to the breeze; rent moderate. For further particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Reports, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.....Rs. 10
Single Copy .....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK

MILK MAID BRAND,
is received by
EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
Per tin, cash, Annas 7.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE REGATTA advertised for 6th and 9th has been POSTPONED to 23rd and 25th instant. There will be the following

SAILING MATCHES:—
Club Yachts.
Ships' boats (*bona fide.*)
Dunash boats.
Fishing boats.
Kurrachee or Jolly boats.
ROWING MATCHES:
6 Oared gigs.
4 Oared gigs.
Ships' cutters.
Jolly boats.
Tonies.

The programme will be published as soon as possible. The co-operation of Commandersof vessels and others in harbour is invited.

H. GILL, Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that MEMON ESMAIL HAJEE CASSUM has CONTRACTED with me, HAJEE HOOSEIN EBRHAM, to sell to me all that piece or parcel of Fazundaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Syed Abdool Rahmon Street or Hanguree Mohla without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 174 feet in breadth and 80 feet in length or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipal assessment under No. 15, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Syed Abdool Rahmon Street or Hanguree Mohla, on or towards the west by sweepers' passage, on or towards the north by the property of Khutree Hajee Arguh Adam, and on or towards the south by property of Khutree Abba Jakab, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Memon Esmail Hajee Cassum and his tenants. Any and all persons having any claim in or to the said premises or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Mr. PESTONJEE KAVASJEE, the purchaser's attorney at his office No. 22, Church Gate Street. Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same may be considered as waived.—Dated this 24th day of February, 1882.

હોજી હુશન પ્રભારામ.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche....	Rs. 35 0	Rs. ..
Jules Camuset's Champagne	„ 40 0	.. ..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole.....	„ 57 0	„ 60 0
MOSELLE.		
Grauneberger (still).....	Rs. 19 0	.. ..
Josephshoefer (do.).....	„ 24 0	.. ..
Sparkling	„ 23 0	.. ..
STILL HOCKS,		
From G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mayence.		
Laubenheimer.....	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer.....	„ 17 8	„ 20 8
Geisenheimer	„ 18 8	„ 21 8
Liebfraumilch	„ 22 0	.. ..
Steinwein	„ 22 0	.. ..
Hochheimer	„ 26 12	.. ..
Rudesheimer	„ 26 12	.. ..
Marcobrunner	„ 30 8	„ 35 8
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 8	.. ..
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. Dupille Macan Medoc.		
Sauternes	Rs. 17 0	.. ..
Latour blanche	„ 30 0	.. ..
CLARETS.		
From H. & C. Balarisque, Bordeaux.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	.. ..
Chateau Lafitte	„ 21 0	.. ..
From Montheuil Franc Fils Aine, Bordeaux.		
Chateau Labranche	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 22 0
Chateau Divian	„ 20 0	22 0
Chateau d'Ulzan.....	„ 20 0	.. ..
From A. Dupille, Macan, Medoc.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 13 0	.. ..
Cru de Barreyio.....	„ 16 0	.. ..
Chateau La Begorce	„ 22 0	.. ..
Leoville St. Julien	„ 26 0	.. ..
BURGUNDY.		
Volnay.....	Rs. 19 0	.. ..
Chambertin	„ 26 0	.. ..
BRANDY.		
Fromy & Rogee's Cognac	Rs. 22 0	.. ..
G. Renard & Co.'s do.	„ 23 0	.. ..
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * star	„ 22 0	.. ..
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s * * * Cogc. ..	„ 29 0	.. ..
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * * stars..	„ 30 0	.. ..
Fromy & Rogee's * * stars	„ 32 0	.. ..
Chas. Lervoire finest Cognac * * * stars (very old).....	„ 34 0	.. ..
BEER.		Per 1 doz. pints.
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE..	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 3 0
FLOWER & SON'S PALE ALE ..	„ 5 0	„ 3 0
EXPORT STOUT	„ 5 8	„ 3 6
SONDERBURG EXPORT BEER ..	„ 6 0	„ 3 8
SUNDRIES		Per 2 doz. pints.
Fine Pale Sherry	Rs. 18 0	.. ..
Italian Vermouth.....	„ 18 0	.. ..
Whisky (fine Highland).....	„ 24 0	.. ..
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	„ 21 0	Rs. 27 0
Absinthe	„ 30 0	.. ..
Assorted Liqueurs.....	„ 32 0	.. ..
Kummel (a delicious after-dinner liqueur)	„ 32 0	.. ..
Do. do. (finest).....	„ 38 0	.. ..
Salicyl Acid Liqueur (per doz. pts.)..		„ 15 0
Real Italian Olive Oil	„ 12 0	.. ..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Bombay, 1st March, 1882. Rampart Row.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S SUPERIOR WINES FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

CASH Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.				CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.
17	0	... Fine Old ...	...MARSALA...	Sicily..	17	0
		The finest quality produced, softened by age, and mellow to the palate.				
32	0	... Fine Old ...	..MADEIRA... direct from the Island...		32	0
		Rich and full of body, t... flavour and aroma being fully developed by ...e East Indian trip.				
33	0	... Superior Old ...	PORT ...	Portugal...	33	0
		This, our well-known Invalid Wine is largely recommended by the Medical Profession; and is of a quality rarely met with in this country.				
28	0	... Fine Old ...	PORT ...	Portugal...	28	0
		A wholesome nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured before bottling.				
19	0	... Fine ...	PORT ...	Portugal...	19	0
		A rich fruity Wine of good flavour and character.				
		N. B.—Pints of the two first named Ports at an advance ... 3 per case of 2 dozen.				
22	8	... Fine Old ...	..CARLOWITZ	Hungarian...	22	8
		This Wine has a decided taste and flavour of the grape, and is highly recommended by the Medical Profession for its medicinal properties.				
18	0	.. Fine...	...CARLOWITZ	Hungarian...	18	0
		Softness and mellowness are marked features of this Wine.				
		N.B.—Pints of Carlowitz at a small advance.				
18	0	... Red...	... SHIRAZ ...	... Australian...	18	0
		An excellent Wine.				
16	0	... White ...	.. HOCHHEIMER..	Australian...	16	0
		A fair Wine of good quality.				

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WASHING FABRICS.

26 in. LANGTRY TWILLENA, PLAIN COLORS, 12 As. per yard.
CAMBRIDGE, SKY, PEACOCK, NAVY PINK, CORAL, BLACK, CREAM.

26 in. FANCY GALATEAS—12 As. per yard.
Colours—NARROW BLUE STRIPE, MEDIUM BLUE STRIPE, NARROW PINK STRIPE.

31 in. FRENCH FOULARDINES, CHECKED—Rs. 1-0 per yard.
Colours—LIGHT BLUE, LIGHT PINK, LIGHT GREY.

31 in. FRENCH FOULARDINE, POMPADOURS—Rs. 1-0 per yard.
Colour Ground—BLACK, NAVY, CHOCOLATE, WHITE, CREAM.

31 in. FRENCH FOULARDINES, SPOTTED—Rs. 1-0 per yard.
Colours—NAVY GROUND, WHITE SPOTS—SCARLET, WHITE SPOTS—BLACK, WHITE SPOTS—BROWN, WHITE SPOTS.

30 in. PLAIN FRENCH CAMBRICS—Rs. 1-0 per yard.
Colours—NAVY, SCARLET, MYRTLE, BLACK, BROWN.

30 in. FRENCH SATEEN POMPADOURS—Rs. 1-8 per yard.
Colour Ground—GREY, BLACK, NAVY, BROWN, SCARLET, PINK, DRAB, WHITE, CREAM.

30 in. FRENCH SATEENS, PLAIN—Rs. 1-4 per yard.
Colours—GOLD, NAVY, PINK, CERISE, PEACOCK, CREAM, BROWN, CHOCOLATE, MYRTLE, SKY BLUE, SLATE, WHITE.

32 in. FRENCH FANCY PRINTED CAMBRICS OR SHIRTINGS—Rs. 1-0 per yard.

WHITE MATERIALS.

26 in. LACE STRIPES, 8 As., 10 As., 14 As. per yard.

SWISS EMBROIDERY.

4 As., 6 As., 8 As., 10 As., 12 As., 14 As., Re. 1-0, Re. 1-4, Re. 1-8, Rs. 2-0, Rs. 3-0.

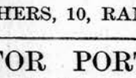
PATTERNS POST FREE—10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS, 10, RAMPART ROW.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE
Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.



CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ARE the only Representatives of the Wine Trade *per se* in India. Their Business was founded, in Europe in 1 815, in India 1842.

Every description of suitable Wines for India may be obtained on the best terms from us as original Importers, and detailed Lists of them on application.

Address us either at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee or Lahore

Our Agents are to be found at all the principal Stations in India.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS AND METAL MART
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, NESBIT-ROAD.

WE are AGENTS for the following well-known firms, and have always on hand a stock of their Specialities, which we can offer at exceptional prices.

Articles not in stock imported from England in 6 weeks to 2 months from date of order.

For Prices, &c., see Catalogue and Monthly Price Lists.

AVELING & PORTER	...Steam Road Rollers.
"BOOMER" PRESSES	...For Cotton, Oil, Hides, &c.
BULL'S	...Patent Dredgers and Brick Kilns.
CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH,	Portable Engines, Agricultural Machinery, &c.
CROWLEY & CO.	...Patent Sanitary Carts.
DAVIS & PRIMROSE	...Steam Hammers, Punching Machines, &c.
EDINGTON & SONS, T.	...Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
ENTWISTLE & KENYON	...Sudden Grip Vices.
FRENCH ASPHALTE CO. LD.	...Makers of Seyssel's Asphalte.
GWYNNE, J. & H.	..." Invincible" Centrifugal Pumps.
GRESHAM & CRAVENS	...Gifford's Injectors.
HODGSON & STEAD, LD.	...Weighing Machines, &c.
HOWARD'S	...Patent Roof Ventilators.
LEE & SONS'	...Celebrated Portland Cement.
MOIR CRANE & CO.,	...Patent Lubricating Oils for Cylinders, Valves, Spindles, &c.
MORTON & CO. (LD.) FRANCIS,	Wire Fencing Ornamental Gates, &c.
PROCTOR & WALLIS'	...Patent Wrought Iron Pulleys.
RANSOME & CO., A.	...Wood Working Machinery.
SILICATE PAINT CO.	...Silicate Charlton Paints, Enamels, &c.
WILSON & CO., ALEX.	...Launch Engines, &c.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS,
BOMBAY.

TOWN HALL.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE

THIS AFTERNOON, THURSDAY, MARCH 2,

SIMONSEN'S GREAT STAR COMPANY

Will, at the earnest solicitation of numerous Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay who ... his really talented Company and cannot attend in the evening, give ... to hear ...

TWO FAREWELL AFTERNOON CONCERTS,

Commencing at 5 o'clock, doors opening at 4-30. Bombay time.

THIS AFTERNOON, THURSDAY, AND TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, MARCH 2 and 3.

PROGRAMME FOR THIS AFTERNOON.

Part I.	Part II.
1. Piano Solo Polonaise (Chopin)—Herr Colonna.	1. Piano Solo—Cancellation—(Liszt)—Herr Colonna.
2. Aria—"Dove Sono," from "Nozze di Figaro" (Mozart)—Miss Leonora.	2. Cavatina—"Lo I hear the gentle Lark"—with Violin obligato (Sir H. Bishop)—Miss Martina and Martin Simonsen.
3. Cavatina, "L'Elisir d'Amor" (Donizetti)—Signor Luisetti.	3. Song—"The Death of Nelson" (Braham)—Signor Luisetti.
4. Ballad—"Sweet Olden Days" (Adams)—Miss Martina.	4. Irish Ballad—"Kathleen Mavourneen" (Crough)—Miss Leonora.
5. Violin Solo Fantasie—(Daughter of the Regiment)—Martin Simonsen.	5. Violin Solo—By desire variation ... Irish air (Simon...
6. Duet from "Don Giovanni" (Mozart)—Miss L...no and Signor Luisetti.	6. Duet—The Hunters (... Martina Simonsen.

To-morrow, Friday afternoon, March 3, Last and Farewell Performance, with an e...

Prices of admission:—Front Seats Rs. 4; Second Seats ...

Tickets to be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., where seats ...

Doors open at 4·30, performance to commence at 5 o'clock, p. m., Be...

Carriages may be ordered for 6-30.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a first-rate GALLOWAY up to 13 stone. Price about Rs. 400.
Apply to the COMMANDANT, Marine Battalion.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rupees 14,660, being the 132nd monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works debt.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st March 1882.

TO LET, commodius and airy OFFICES in Rampart-row; rent moderate. RESIDENCES in Hornby-row; rent moderate. Furnished or unfurnished BUNGALOW on Cumbala new Road; rent moderate.

TO LET, on long lease, a large PEICE OF ... GROUND with BUNGALOW at Parel:—

... good locality, suitable for Mill purposes. For further particulars apply to B. SAKARAMJEE & Co.,
17, Forbes-street. House and Estate Agents.

TO MERCHANTS, SOLICITORS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE LET, the spacious suite of ROOMS on the first floor of the new (Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust) Building in Rampart Row, opposite Watson's Hotel. Apply to E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, furnished, from 10th March for six months, "Kate-Ville" at Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of C. H. B. Forbes, Esquire. Apply to E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW on the Queen's Road, Chowpatty, lately in the occupation of E. Meiffre, Esquire.

ERIAL INTELLIGENCE

VEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 1.

dvices from home have not varied much mail left. On the 23rd the Bank of Eng- wered its minimum rate of discount to 5 per and market rates seems to have been from ½ to cent. under the Bank. Consols yesterday are ed 100⅜, Sterling 3⅞ per cent. Loan 100¼, and pee Paper 4 per cent. 84⅜, and 4½ per cent. 90⅜. otton has altered very little in position. In the st few days Mid-Uplands fell to 6 7-16, but has ecovered again, and with slight daily fluctuations losed yesterday at 6⅜, though the day before it had risen to its highest point 6 9-16. In America the receipts keep very light, but the heavy stocks on hand combined with dull trade in Manchester and the large visible supply, which is still kept nearly 300,000 bales above last year by the early and heavy shipments of Indian Cotton, seem to discourage speculators, and prices there do not improve. Surats are quoted officially as before, but supplies are said to be freely offered, and arrivals have been weak except for the high grades. Wheat and Linseed, our other great export staples, have been very dull during the week, and reduced quotations have to be noted for both items. The Manchester market has been continuously reported dull, and buyers said to be holding aloof for the time; but quotations are unaltered, and private advices quite confirm this view. At the same time as yet prices have not reached a point that makes much arrival business possible. Cotton and Seeds continue to arrive in large quantities to this port, but Wheat has fallen away to almost nothing, and though there are large stocks in the port the inducement to ship is not great. The demand for tonnage has therefore been rather slack, and rates are again lower by 1s. 3d. per ton. Exchange was quiet after the small rush on and there seemed to be a general expectations of easier rates, but later on a large number of bills were offering, and the effect has been to make things considerably stiffer all round. Money has not got plentiful quite as fast as was expected. The returns of the Bank of Bombay still show heavy demands on the part of the mercantile public, even at present high rates of discount, and an immediate lowering of the rates is not now expected. The imports trade has been to some extent interfered with by the Holee holidays, which with the native dealers may be said to have already began, but a fair consumptive business has been done from the bazaar at current rates.

COTTON.—We are now at the height of the season for the Oomrawuttee description of Cottons, and the arrivals during the week have continued large but a large portion of what comes in is delivered to old contracts. The rates during the week have been rather irregular, European sellers have been firm all the time, and prices with them are firm for the lower grades, and a rupee or two more is asked for the higher grades; but lots of native Cotton have been picked up from day to day considerably under the nominal quotations. All below Fully Good Fare is much neglected, and prices are lower, but for the better kinds we are from 1 to 3 rupees higher than last mail. "Fine" Oomras are in great demand, and have been bought at from Rs. 203 to Rs. 205.

The Broach crop is also now coming in more freely, and the quality is on the whole very satisfactory. Ready Cotton is freely offered at Rs. 225 to Rs. 226, and April deliveries can be contracted for at Rs. 222.

We give usual quotations as follows :—

Broach, Good	Rs. 225	Ready	Rs. 222 April.
Oomrawuttee, Good	„ 192	„	„
Do. F. G. F.	„ 182	„	„
Do. G. F.	„ 175	„	„
Akola, Best	„ 202	„	„
Bhownuggur, Good	Rs. 193	April.	
Dhollera, Good	„ 192		
Bengala, Fine	„ 167	March.	
Do. Fully Good	„ 155	„	
Do. Good	„ 149	„	
Do. Fully Good Fair	„ 144	„	

The movements of the week are as follows :—

	1882.	1881.
Receipts from 21st to 27th Feb.	55,000	35,025
Do. 1st Jan. to 27th Feb.	384,372	227,298
Shipments from 22nd to 26th Feb.	80,183	35,367
Do. 1st Jan. to 28th Feb.	316,699	144,933
Afloat in harbour	41,735	31,761

WHEAT is very dull, and prices are down 1 to 2 rupees. We do not now quote No. 1 White Plessy above Rs. 30 to Rs. 30½. The arrivals by rail are now very light, but the stock in the port is heavy, and the advices from Europe very discouraging. The following are the movements for the week in that article :—

	1882.	1881.
Receipts from 21st to 27th February	87,019	62,081
Do. from 1st Jan. to 27th February	1,833,899	660,786
Shipments from 22nd to 28th February	313,085	37,828
Do. from 1st Jan. to 28th February	2,545,496	760,881

SEEDS are also lower in all descriptions. The arrivals from up-country are on a pretty free scale, and as the home advices are dull, we reduce our quotations 3 to 4 per cent. on last mail. We now quite :—

Gingelly	Rs. 20 to 20½
Linseed	„ 5-7 to 5-8
Rapeseed	„ 5-10 to 5-11

The movements of Linseed for the week are as follows :—

	1882.	1881.
Receipts from 21st to 27th February	49,600	33,564
Do. from 1st Jan. to 27th Feb.	230,303	156,053
Shipments from 22nd to 28th February	26,541	25,311
Do. from 1st Jan. to 28th Feb.	239,360	214,400

COALS.—The market for these is better, and we now quote :—

Davison's West Hartley alongside	Rs. 13	8 to Rs. 13 12
Welsh Hartley do.	„ 12	8 to „ 13 0
Cardiff do.	„ 11	4 to „ 11 8

Though the stock on the bunders is still large, there are no free sellers at present rates. Freights at home are stiffer and importers are firm in asking higher prices. We believe a cargo of Cardiff, February sailing, has been sold to arrive at Rs. 14½.

METALS of all kinds continue dull and in poor demand. We quote :—

Copper Braziers	Rs. 48½ to Rs. 48¾
Yellow Metal	„ 38½ to „ 39½

PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.—The Holee holidays are now close at hand, indeed with the native dealers they may be said to have already begun. The up-country accounts are so far favourable, that good orders are held to be placed after the holidays. During the past week even a good consumptive demand has gone on from the bazaar. Staple goods are much as before and stocks are still full in the dealers' hands, and on the way. Though Manchester is dull, prices are not sufficiently low there yet to admit of much arrival business having put through. The general demand for miscellaneous goods still keeps up, and the improvement that set in a week or two ago has not been lost.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has varied very little during the week. In 4 per cents. a fair amount of turnover has taken place. The highest point touched for large lots has been 101 5-16, and the lowest 101 3-16. Whilst to-day we do a pretty steady at 101 [illegible] have not been much dealt in, but we quote the nominal rate 102½.

THE SHARE MARKET has been on the whole active and prices are well maintained, notwithstanding that the money market does not get easy as soon as the more sanguine expected. Bank of Bombay shares have not maintained the full advance, and ever since they touched Rs. 770 they have been weak, and sales have now been made at Rs. 762½.

Land and Miscellaneous shares are firm, but little altered in value. Press Companies have been in continued good demand, and prices are in many instances again higher and are firm at the advance. Berars we quote Rs. 465, Akbar Rs. 850, Mofussil Rs. 347½, Volkarts Rs. 570, and all Companies are firm at our quotations. The large Cotton business going forward, and still to go, no doubt holds out the prospects of improved dividends.

SPINNING COMPANIES.—Most, we may say all, of these have now paid their dividends for the half-year ending December last, so of course the desire to purchase is not so great as it was before that took place. However, on the whole, shares are pretty firm. We cannot say there has been much general rise or fall on the week. Some shares are steady, some a little up, and others no doubt are lower. But it is the special circumstances of each Mill that have regulated the values. Those Companies that are thought to have paid moderate dividends compared to their gross earnings of course maintain their value best.

EXCHANGE was rather quiet at slightly lower for a day or two after last mail went out, but the want of ease in the Money market has brought out more sellers, and for the past two days we have been decidedly firmer, and close to-day firm at the following rates which, it will be seen, are an advance on our last week's quotations :—

	Tele.	Sight.	2 months'	4 months
Banks	1s. 8d.	1s. 8 3-16d.	1s. 8 7-16d.	1s. 8½d.
		3 months' sight.	6 months' sight.	
Credits		1s. 8 17-16 to 9-16d.	1s. 8 25-32 to 13-16d.	
Documents		1s. 8 19-32d.	1s. 8 27-32d.	
France		2·17	2·19	

Forward rates are also very strong, and only 1-32 lower can be done for April and May.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	762½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	810
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	690
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	2 do.	103

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	3,850	50	850
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18p.ct.	762½
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	450
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	450
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	30 p.s.	570
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	465
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	56
Cohatta Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,040
Dholleia Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	30	225
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,175
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	320 p.s.	2,625
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	570
Hind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	480
Hubsedi Co	3,125	400	400	16 p.s.	3474
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	205
Prince of W. Press	120	.....	1,500	230	1,950
Ravi Punjaub Cotton Press Co	200	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,075
Reliance Press Co	200	500	500	30	450
Victoria Press Co	200	500	500	30	670

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	600	90	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	320
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10	144
New issue	..	100	50	..	80
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	1,700	500	30 p. s	500
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 50	845
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	850
Bombay United S. & W. Company	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	740
Coocia Mills	800	50	1,000	50	970
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	570
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	Rs. 25	690
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	640
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	30	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,085
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,175
Jaffer All Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	1000
Jewraj Bhallo	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,070
Khandelsh	750	1,000	1,000	30	935
Khatao Mackenzie	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,010
Madras United	250	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	2,075
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 40	950
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 90	1,440
Mansookh Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	15 p. s.	255
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,270
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	940
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,005
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	785
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	350
Samoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,400
Shamsher Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,155
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	950
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	55	695
Standard Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	925
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,015

LAND COMPANIES.

Freze Land	7,500	150	150	100	*18
Masagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 80	815
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 5	217½

* For distribution.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct.	320 xd
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	13
Ditto	..	£20	21-15-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 Iarcs.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	310

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	..	100	1,000	100	47
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	..	1,250	100	7 p.c	150 / 135
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	..	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 2,200
Indian Guarantee Shroffship Association.	..	5,000	100	10	10 p.ct. 10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	..	1,400	100	100	.. 100
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	..	500	500	300	90 380
Mechanics' Building Co.	..	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct 14
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company.	..	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct. 50
Oriental Loan Association	..	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct. 20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	..	250	1,000	1,000	p.s. Rs. 100 1,050
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	..	30,000 A	10	6	.. 24
Do.	..	1,000 B	100	100	.. 100
Treachery Company	..	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90 960
Thacker & Company	..	1,000	100	100	15 190
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	..	20,000	25	20	.. 10nl.
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited.	..	42,000		5	.. 10

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-2
Carolas	„ 236
Mexican Dollars	„ 224
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 231
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	„ 107
Gold Leaf	„ 19-5
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„ 19-6-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 19
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 19
Pekin Gold Bars	„ 19

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate of Traffic for the week ending 25th Feb. 1882.

Open, 444 miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	54,124	0	0
Merchandise	1,31,285	0	0
Telegraph	691	0	0
Other Receipts	200	0	0
Total Rs.	1,86,203	0	0

Corresponding week in Feb. 1881.

Open, 444 miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	53,449	0	0
Merchandise	1,21,006	0	0
Telegraph	646	0	0
Other Receipts	689	0	0
Total Rs.	1,85,880	0	0
Increase	323	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Rhone, 868 tons, Captain J. Westcott will sail to-day for London with a general cargo.

THE steamer Chancellor, 1,377 tons, Captain W. Lynas, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Booldana, 2,187 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Oorun, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, will sail to-day for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and 145 deck passengers.

THE steamer Florence, 1,345 tons, Captain Thomas C. Purdy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barcelona (1st February) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Hazara, 1,578 tons, Captain D. Campbell, arrived in harbour on the 28th timo, from Calcutta (14th February), via Balasore, ochin, and Calicut, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain W. Loutit, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major W. A. Wilkinson, Surg. Major C. J. Weir, Mr. G. M. Stuart, Lieut. A. P. Longfield, and 92 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chindwara, 1,533 tons, Captain W. W. Allen, sailed yesterday for Cost and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Goa.—Sir Thomas Thompson. For Beypore.—Mrs. C. E. Ashburner and three children. For Carwar.—Mr. T. H. Stewart, and Mr. Gordon. For Mangalore.—Rev. Mr. Dapos, Rev. Mr. Zannetti, Rev. Mr. Ferrari, and five native women and two children. For Cochin.—Mr. M. Xavier, and 45 deck for different portε.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Huzara (s)	Campbell	Calcuta, Feb
	Kashgar(s)	Murray	Trieste, Jan
Mar. 1	Florence (s)	Purdy	Barcelona
	Khandalla (s)	Loutit	Calcutta

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Sumatra (s)	Boselle	Genoa.
	Burmah (s)	Nailer	Persian Gulf.
	Pearl (s)	Raffin	Coast and Cutch.
	Booldana (s)	Turner	Calcutta.
	Chindwara (s)	Allen	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Rhone, Westcott, to London.
Steamer Chancellor, Lynas, to Liverpool.
Steamer Oorun, Baker, to Coast and Cutch.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Coconada, to K. Coast Kurrachee.
Steamer Florence, to Antwerp.
Steamer Pachamba, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Kashgar, to China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 21 John Davie, Taylor, Chittagong, Feb.
Shahjehan (s), Edge, Rangoon, Jan. 21.
Malabar, Griffith, Bombay, Jan. 20.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 24.—Steamer Notting Hill, Ships Argonaut and Arethusa. Barque Sagor.
Feb. 25.—Steamers Mount Lebanon, Kerbela and Pelshwa. Ship Prince Louis.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 21 Leon XIII, ss, Requer, from Sea.
Jan. 23 Cantonnais, ss, Sicard, from Greenock.
Feb. 4 Duplex, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
21 Fawn, HM's, ss, Aldrich, from Mocha.
12 Durham, ss, Huddy, from Brisbane.
13 Forbin, F. Corvett, ss, Jordan, from Hodeida.
14 Dragon H M's ss, Hulton, from Red Sea.
6 Operculum, ss, Thompson, from Hodeida.
14 Dagmar, I. G. ss, Cuthbert, from Assab.
15 Hydaspes, ss, Harvey, from Bombay.
15 Merkara, ss, Hay, from Calcutta.
15 Pherremont, ss, Wilson, from Cardiff.
15 Kate Fawcett, ss, Hedge, from Calcutta.
16 Troboudour, ss, Box, from Java.
16 Moufat, ss, Box, from Greenock.
16 Prinz Fred Carl, ss, Mohr, from Sea.
17 Arab H M's, ss, Stapford, from Mussowa.
17 Quetta, ss, Templton, from London.
17 Acacia, ss, Mc. Rae, from Cardiff.
17 Khiva, ss, Scrivner, from London.
18 Gibraltar, ss, Harvey, from Cardiff.
18 Clan Alpine, ss, Rule, from Bombay.
18 Fairfield, ss, Millard, from Calcutta.
18 Natal, ss, Didier, from Marseilles.
18 Valencia, ss, Baste, from Liverpool.
15 Vorwaerts, ss, Marusig, from Trieste.
19 Anadyr, ss, Hernandez, from Shanghai.
19 Canara, ss, Sharp from London.
19 Lord Derby, Foster, from Bombay.
19 Mecca, ss, Sleeman, from Bombay.
20 Oriental, ss, Lewins, from Zanzibar.
20 Gravina Sp. Corvt. ss, Montejo from Suez.
21 Surrey, ss, Bacon, from Calcutta.
21 King Arthur, ss, Dyer, from Jepdah.
21 York City, ss, Lurad, from Calcutta.
21 Timsah, ss, Wilson, from Cooonada.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 13 Forbin F. Corvette, ss, Gourdan, to Toulon.
15 Cantonnais, ss, Sicari, to Saigon.
15 Hydaspes, ss, Harvey, to Venice.
15 Merkara, ss, Hay, to London.
16 Miss Fawcett, Hedge, to Port Said F. O.
16 Troboudour, ss, Box, to Port Said F. O.
17 Moufat, ss, Box, to Sargon.
17 Quetta, ss, Templton, to Calcutta.
17 Khiva, ss, Scrivner, to Bombay.
18 Clan Alpine, Rule, to Liverpool
18 Fairfield, Millard, to Falmouth.
19 Dagmar I G ss, Cuthbert, to Berbara.
19 Natal, ss, Didier, to Shanghai.
19 Valencia, ss, Baste, to Manilla.
19 Vorwaerts, ss, Marusig, to Bombay.
19 Anadyr, ss, Hernandez, to Marseilles.
19 Lord Derby, ss, Foster to Genova.
20 Duplelx, ss, Such, to Mauritius.
20 Canara, ss, Sharp, to Kurrachee.
21 Deon XIII, ss, Requer, to Manilla.
21 Oriental, ss, Lewins, to Bombay.
21 Gravina Sp. Corvt. ss, Montojo, to Manilla.
21 Surrey, ss, Bacon, to Hull.
21 King Arthur, ss, Dyer, to Bombay.
21 York City Lurad, to Marseilles.
21 Timsah, ss, Wilson, to Marseilles.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Dragon, H M's, ss, Hulton, from Red Sea.
Operculum, ss, Thompson, from Hodeida.
Arab H. M's, ss, Stafford, from Mussowa.
Acacia, ss, Mc. Rae, from Cardiff.
Gibraltar, ss, Harvey from Cardiff.
Mecca, ss, Sleeman, from Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 2.

(Before the Hon'ble SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

For Judgment.

495-80—Tyabjee and Co.—Hajee Abdool Rahimah Hajee Allaruckia vs T. Henderson and others—Craigie, L. and O.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

616-79—Jefferson B. and D.—Asherbal and another vs Hajee Tyeb Hajee Rahimtoola and others—Macfarlane and E. and Payne and G.—Part heard

499-80—Shapoorjee and T.—Chutturbhoo Khimjee and another vs Casabai—Hearn, C. and L.

563-80—Smith and F.—L. A. Wallace and others vs Ahmed bin Esea Khalifa—Macfarlane and E.

208-81—In person—Cullian Govind vs Ramchundra Sewjee and others—In person.

48-81—Jefferson, B. and D.—Amiruddin Abdool Lutiff vs Hawabebee and others—M. M. Munshi.

471-80—M. M. Munshi—Ramjee Ballajee vs H. Purshotum Kullianjee H. Bicknell.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

446-80—J. C. Cama—Thackersey Jaitha vs Trickumjee Velljee and others—J. B. and D., P. and G., and J. Macfarlane.—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 27.

Beville, Lieut., Belooch Regt., on leave, from Kurrachee.
Kipwith, Major, R. E., on leave, from Allyghur.

FEBRUARY 28.

Buck, Brig. Genl., Staff, on duty, from England.
Johnston, Surg. Major, from leave, from England.
Pitchall, Brig. Surg., from leave, from England.
Aslett, Lieut., 1st Grenadiers, from leave, from England.

MARCH 1.

Wilkinson, Major, Dorsetshire, on duty, from Cannanore.
Fraser, Dy. Surg. Genl., on duty, from Mhow.
Longfield, Lieut., R. A., on duty, from Belgaum.
Weir, Surg. Major, on duty, from Cannanore.

DEPARTURES—MARCH 1.

Barlow, Lieut. Col., Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Hildebrand, Captain, R. E., on leave, to England.
Law, Lieut. Col., Pol. Dept., on leave, to England.
Day, Surg. Major, on leave, to England.
Pitchall, Brig. Surg., on duty, to Calcutta.
McCartie, Surg., on leave, to England.
Fraser, Dy. Surg. Genl., on duty, to Mhow.
Hunker, Surg., on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, March 1.

There will be no Commandant's parade on Saturday next. The following Members having joined are taken on the strength of the corps from this date :—

Vol. E. A. Instire to D. Company; Vol. A. E. Davies to E. Company.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and adjt. B. V. R. C.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

PAGE.
1 HOMEWARD MAILS from Bombay—OUTWARD MAILS—Latest from Europe, TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2, 3 GENERAL SUMMARY.
4 The Brigade Supersency at Quetta.—Lord Lytton's Last—Late News.
5 Afghanistan—Executions at Kabul—Military—Courts Martial—The Surface Drainage Question.
6 BOMBAY AND PARSEEDOM—Suit against a Judge—Honorary Hospital Surgeons.
7 The Chief Justice of Bombay—The Municipal Corporation—Reforms in the Porebunder State—The Egyptian Quarantine Regulations—The Health of Bombay.
8 Wedding at "Byramjee Hall"—High Court.
9 The Kolhapur Defamation Case—Death under Suspicious Circumstances.
10 The Hibbert Lectures in Gujrati—Charge of Defamation against a Parsee Editor—Shocking Murder at Dhalia—The Bombay Volunteers—The Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association—The N. I. R. A. Volunteers' Contest—Primary Education in the Districts Bombay Season reports—Indian Foreign Trade.
11 The Simonsen Opera Company—Herr Schmuck's Concert—Bombay Races—Jaques on the Indian Civil Service—The Port Trust Budget—A New Hack Gharry—Marryat Lawn-Tennis Cup—Bombay Gymkhana Sporting Meeting—The Cooria Spinning and Weaving Mill—The Anjuman-i-Islam and Mr. Rogay's Speech.
12 BENGAL.
13 MADRAS AND SOUTHERN INDIA.
14 N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH—BURMAH—State of affairs at Mandalay.
15 LEADING ARTICLES—Our Objects in Egypt—Australia as a Field for Indian Emigrants.
16 LEADING ARTICLE—Misdirected Zeal.
17 LEADING ARTICLES—The Enkineers and their Grievances—Last year's Indian Trade.
18 LEADING ARTICLE—Public instruction in India.
19 The Development of Camp Exercise—The New Law Member.
20 LEADING ARTICLES—Forthcoming Military Changes—A Town Hall for Bombay—Bombay and the Egyptian Quarantine.
20 OFFICIAL GAZETTES—Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders.
21 Government of India Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India.
22 BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—MONEY MARKET.
23 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.
24 ADVERTISEMENTS.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

DR. A. MENIST'S

CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES, FIELD-GLASSES, ANEROIDS, &c.

Pamphlets free on application.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements with a duly CERTIFICATED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, of Moorfield's Hospital, London, and Licenciate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, to attend daily for consultation at their establishment between the hours of 3 p.m. and 4 p.m.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
2, Rampart Row, Bombay.

DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,

OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,

20, RAMPART ROW

(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)

BOMBAY,

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial Human Eyes in all shapes and colours.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

SINGLETON—February 18th, at Leamington, the wife of Lieut.-Col. F. Corbet Singleton, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

REID—February 24th, at No. 1, Municipal Office Street, the wife of W. T. Reid, of a son, still-born.

MARRIAGE.

FINTER—ROSE—February 18th, at St. John's (The Old Cathedral), by the Ven'ble the Archdeacon, the Rev. Henry Finter, rector of St. James's School, to Annie Louisa, eldest surviving daughter of John Rose, of Calcutta.

DEATH.

KNOTT—February 22nd, at Mhow, C. I., Stephen Knott, 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"ANTI-HUMBUG'S" letter is certainly personal, and possibly libellous.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1882.

IT was a maxim of Bentley that no man was ever written out of reputation except by himself, and the knowledge of this fact has made us by no means anxious to refer to the speech recently delivered by Lord Lytton, at Manchester, on Indian administration. We never shared the unbounded admiration for the "specially-gifted Viceroy" which was entertained in some influential quarters; neither did we, in the cataclysm which overthrew the era of hybrid Imperialism, descend to cover the former idol with contumelious abuse. We have always desired to see justice done to the late Viceroy and his policy, and it is only necessity which compels us to call attention to his utterances on behalf of the Carlton party delivered to the approving cheers of Lancashire cotton merchants. We confess we blushed as we read the vastly overstrained periods with which he mystified the astonished rustics of Oxfordshire when he appeared, a week previously, under the wing of Lord Randolph Churchill. We might, however, have overlooked the vituperative bathos in which he loves to indulge when "on the stump," and have merely regretted that a statesman, once credited with grand ideas, should have descended to tactics which, useful enough in themselves, no doubt, when regarded from a party point of view, might have been safely left to the Lowthers, the Gorsts, the Elchos, and other political riff-raff, who are specially qualified, and always prepared, to scatter the party mud about. Having, however, like his noble chief "gone to Woodstock," he was bound to listen to the teachings, and surrender himself to the ideas, of the redoubtable scion of Blenheim. In such a capacity rhodomontade was his natural vein, and calumny and exaggeration his legitimate weapons. We have no doubt his literary attainments, however disparaged, are sufficient to support a *rôle* of that character with something more than average success. Having once become inoculated with the reckless policy and harum-scarum ideas of his youthful patron, it was clearly beyond Lord Lytton's province to assume the guise and language of a statesman. The two parts were clearly irreconcileable, and an attempted combination could only end in pitiable failure. Facts and reason are not only unnecessary, but positively injurious, to a political orator who stands up merely to blackguard the Government of the day; and Lord Lytton, at the outset of his career at home, ought either to have left reckless invective to its proper custodians, or rendered unswerving allegiance to the doctrines of Woodstock. Unfortunately he has attempted both policies, and while only achieving moderate fame as a libellous partisan, has conclusively demonstrated his incapacity as a statesman.

It is the most regrettable circumstance in connection with Lord Lytton's Manchester speech that it proves all that his worst enemies ever said about him, and calls special attention to those acts of his administration which his friends would gladly have forgotten. His financial policy was marked throughout by a sort of dexterous conjuring which, though it occasionally seemed to bring windfalls to the Exchequer, by getting money out of the taxpayer without his knowing exactly how he came to part with it, encountered its fitting retribution in the Budget Blunder. From first to last Lord Lytton and his financial coadjutors were charged with manipulating the finances of India for party purposes in England, at the same moment that his political friends at home were professing the profoundest unselfishness in their Indian policy. If he escaped with a verdict of "not proven" at the time, mainly it must be owned because it was believed he was unable to resist the pressure of Whitehall, he has now from his own lips freely supplied sufficient evidence to convict him half-a-dozen times over. When Lord Lytton came out, he declared that the Indian cotton duties were absolutely necessary for revenue purposes, and that in no sense whatever could they be considered protective. When he moderated his opinions, excuses were made for him on the ground that the Government at home found it necessary to conciliate the Lancashire members. Of the actual object of the Government there could, unfortunately, be no doubt. The Conservative party was at no time enthusiastically devoted to free trade; and it must not be forgotten that the present fair trade movement originated among men who have persistently demanded the repeal of the Indian cotton duties. Mr. Eckroyd, the head and soul of the agitation, is a Lancashire cotton mer

TELEGRAMS.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.
LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 1, 4-30 P. M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 8d. received 93 per cent., above that in full.

It is notified that the amount of Council drafts to be offered next week is 50 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 52d. per ounce; market weak.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 84½; Four-and-a-half ditto, 90½.

THE MANDALAY MONOPOLIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 28.

Monopolies excepting those on tea and the articles reserved by the treaty have actually ceased, and shipments of hides and other produce are being sent down without interference.

ROBBERY OF JEWELS FROM THEEBAW'S CROWN.

Some most valuable diamonds on the crown have been abstracted, and replaced by imitations. Subordinates in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's office have confessed the theft.

THE RAILWAY POLICE COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

The sub-committee of the Railway Police Commission has left for the prosecution of local inquiries at Allahabad on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd; Bombay 5th and 6th; Madras 8th, 9th, and 10th. The following are some of the principal points of inquiry:—The present system of police, whether satisfactory or otherwise; the total number and distribution of the force employed; the duties performed by police at the stations; the supervision exercised; whether the inspectors, sub-inspectors, head-constables, or constables are liable to frequent transfers; whether order on the platforms and elsewhere is maintained in a satisfactory manner; whether the watch work is efficiently performed; whether the railway police are assisted by the municipal police in the performance of their duties; whether the relations between the two forces are cordial, and whether they mutually assist each other; whether the present police system is needlessly expensive; and could the necessary duties be efficiently performed by means of an arrangement less costly to the State or the railways.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(By Red Sea Cable.)

PARLIAMENT AND THE OPIUM QUESTION.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

Sir Charles Dilke, replying to a question in the House of Commons this evening, said that the opium clause in the Chefoo Convention had not yet been ratified, and that fresh arrangements had been proposed by both sides, which were the subject of pending negotiations. The Government declined to produce the correspondence relative thereto until it was completed.

NIHILISM IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 28.

Ten prominent Nihilists have been sentenced to death, and ten to penal servitude for life.

PARLIAMENTARY.

THE RETURN OF MICHAEL DAVITT.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

The House of Commons agreed to a resolution last evening that Mr. Michael Davitt, who was recently elected Member for Meath, is disqualified from taking his seat in Parliament.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND THE LAND ACT.

The Committee appointed by the House of Lords to inquire into the working of the Land Act met yesterday, when Lord Cairns was elected Chairman.

Mr. Forster has been invited to give evidence, but the Cabinet has decided to refuse permission for him to do so.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, MARCH 1.

...mpany's s.s. Indus with the ...ail left here for Bombay ...

...EMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 28.

...'s Steamer "Agra" left ...

...Rydal Hall left Suez ... 28th February outward ...

...Speke Hall left Liver... ...e morning of the 26th ...

LONDON, FEB. 28.

...market closed dull. Surats ...

...market has been quiet. ... 4 7-16

...Market has been flat, buyers ...

...g Loan	100¾
...paper	84⅛
...o.	90¾
...ds for account	100⅛
...h Rentes	113¼
... .	52

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, MARCH 1, 10-52 A.M.

Mail-steamer Khiva, from Bombay arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, FEBRUARY 28.
(Madras time.)

At 10 p.m. .. .. 72·1 Farht.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1.

,, 6 a.m.	69·9
,, 10 a.m.	76·4
,, 2 p.m.	80·9
,, 4 p.m.	79·3

...OROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

...ERNMENT OBERVATORY.

...OMBAY, 28TH FEBRUARY, 1882.

...ations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a. m., 2 p. m. ...and 10 p. m., *Madras Time.*

...ected 32 deg. Fah.	29·927
...f the Air	76.6
...thermometer	70·8
... .	68·3
Relative humidity of Air	760
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.).	81·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a.m)	70·2
Mean direction of Wind	NNW, NNE, NW, NNE, N, NNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	200.
...	From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

We publish a supplement this morning containing home news, received by the mail which arrived on Tuesday night.

The annual presentation of prizes to the students of Grant Medical College takes place this evening, at the college, near the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital. Mr. Justice West, Vice-Chancellor of the University, will preside.

We are informed that it is proposed to have a Gymkhana Dinner on the 7th instant (Tuesday). ...to subscribe are requested to ...the Honorary Joint Secre... ...nd to state whether they ...

...day the *Jam-i-Jamshed* ...umber of persons have ...spicion of conspiring ... Amongst these are ...tion with this Susi... ... was recalled to ...

...day, before Mr. ... the editor of ...d with libel... ...odew Barve, ...ceeded with. ...re examined ... whose evi... ...ot the slight... ...ntations con... against Mr. ...rosecution was ...tended on behalf ...tion had failed to ...tters upon which ...d was malicious, ...ion on the part ...ormally commit...

...garding the pro... ...r. Terry has in... ...ebhoy School of ...of the Director ...bay Presidency, ...ment there are ...bsence of a progres... ...the materials used, ...hem. The work is ...n Europe, and espe... ...ensington museum ...rke, become large ...small collections ...y from Eu... ...ia. A col... ...Emperor ...and the ...les suf... ...ngham.

The financial result of the year is a balance on the profit side of over thirteen hundred rupees.

ANOTHER case of an accidentally exploded shell is reported. The other day there were several people killed and injured near Kirkee by the explosion of a shell which had been found by some villagers on the ground where the artillery had been going through firing practice. The latest case is reported from Allahabad. A dealer had purchased some old cannon balls, and was having them broken up for re-casting. Among the shot was a loaded shell, which exploded under the blacksmith's hammer with a loud report. There were only two people in the shed at the time of the explosion, and, fortunately, these were not very seriously hurt. The blacksmith was badly burnt about the chest and stomach, and the other man had his knee-cap broken by one splinter, and received a deep cut on his loin from another.

THE Press Commissioner informs us that the Hon'ble Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadoor, C.S.I., who was appointed one of the members of the Education Commission, has found that his knowledge of the English language is scarcely sufficient to enable him to follow closely the proceedings of the Commission, and fearing lest this might lead to delay in the despatch of business and hinder the progress of the Commission, he has withdrawn from that body, his son Syed Mahmood being selected to act in his place.

THE *Pioneer* says:—"A long-felt want is about to be supplied in Simla. A servant's registry office is to be established there, and an agent has been sent up by a Bombay firm to make arrangements." A similar office in Bombay would be an improvement.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS arrived at Kamptee on the 27th ultimo. He was received at the railway station by the General and all military officers off duty. There was to be a review of troops on the 28th.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Calcutta paper says that coal has been found in the Doon. A sample was forwarded to Roorkee to be inspected and reported upon, and it is pronounced to be very good. The grounds where the coal is found have been leased, and two enterprising gentlemen intend shortly to set about working the mines.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to an up-country paper from the Central Provinces:—Messrs. Carr and Derry, public works contractors in Berar, are about to submit a scheme to the Government of India for the construction of a light line of railway either from Khamgaon or Akola to Hingolee, the military station in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. The route by the former would be 80 miles, and by the latter, which is admitted to be preferable and more economical, 90 miles. The contractors are sanguine, from calculations made, that the line would pay 7 per cent. on the capital outlay.

IN compliance with the request of the jury in the De Winton case, the Chief Justice of Madras has, the local *Mail* says, placed himself in communication with the Government, and stated that the jury assert that they did not attribute the cause of the death of Mr. De Winton's cook to a kick received by the deceased from his gentleman. His Lordship, however, has not recommended the release of Mr. De Winton, and the Governor, it is rumoured, has therefore declined to interfere. The *Mail* remarks:—"We have searched the Penal Code in vain for the section which deals with the crime of being white; and we have come to the conclusion that it is a hardship for Europeans in India to be judged by a *lex non scripta* which is not part of the common, or even the uncommon, law of England. The Chief Justice stated in his judgment that:—'Fatal consequences have so often followed assaults by Europeans on natives, although no offence greater in law than "hurt" may have been committed, that to protect natives from such assaults judges are constrained to pass sentences that to one class of the community may appear severe, though to another they must appear insufficient.' This frank admission that it is impossible to please all parties should nerve a judge to do the right, regardless of the tint of, or rather the absence of tint in, the skin of a prisoner at the bar, and irrespective of what people may say. It would be interesting from a statistical point of view to learn how often during the last ten years 'fatal consequences have followed assaults by Europeans on natives.' Our own conviction as chroniclers of current events is, that such offences are, happily, of extremely rare occurrence throughout the country. It is pleasant for an Aryan, but uncommonly unpleasant for a European, to feel that

> That in the Aryan's but a venial offence
> Which in the European is flat wickedness."

MR. GLADSTONE has, the *Daily News* of the 10th February says, declined to receive a deputation on the opium question.

A WARRANT has been issued against "Charles Gordon, Marquis of Huntly" on the charge of obtaining £2,000 by false pretences. The *World* says if Lord Huntly does not appear to answer the charges which have been made against him, his name will be struck off the roll of the Knights of the Thistle, and he will be required to deliver up the insignia of the order.

A NOTICE in the Guards' Club offers one pound reward for the discovery of the person who abstracted the *Times* of January 23 from the file of that distinguished organ kept in the club. The *World* recommends the secretaries of other clubs to look to their files.

MR. GEORGE DRIVER FOTTRELL, the solicitor to the Irish Land Commission, has resigned his office in consequence of his connection with the publication entitled "How to Become the Owner of Your Farm," which was issued with the official sanction of Mr. Godley, the secretary to the Commissioners. The appointment is worth £1,000 a year.

REGARDING the progress of the Bosnian insurrection, the Ragusa correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* telegraphs:—"The fact is that the march of events is no longer under Austrian control. The gigantic blunders of the Vienna Government have supplied its enemies with an occasion such as they are not likely to let pass. . . . . Although it may not be discreet for me to mention all the symptoms that have come under my notice, it may be confidently stated that what is practically a Serbian war of independence against Austrian domination, actual or threatened, must in its very nature extend. I have, moreover, grounds for asserting that the south Slavonic movement is intimately connected with a kindred agitation in the Czechish provinces of the Monarchy, having for its object the re-establishment of the Bohemian kingdom. As to Montenegro, the political effacement of Russian diplomacy is temporary and conditional, and should not be misinterpreted. Any really aggressive action of Austria either against Montenegro or Servia would under present circumstances provoke a European war."

AFTER many changes, it may be now definitely accepted, the *World* says, that the coronation of the Czar will not take place before the month of August. The accouchement of the Empress is expected in June, and it is hoped that Her Majesty will have sufficiently recovered to undergo the fatigues of the coronation ceremonial in August.

WITH regard to the Anglo-French Identic Note to the Khedive, the *World* has the following:—"Who started the Identical Note to the Khedive's Government? A gossip of the D'Orsay Palace tells me it was first proposed by Mr. Gladstone, through Sir Charles Dilke, to M. Gambetta. The latter gentleman modified the original English draft, and forwarded it to Lord Granville, who, in his turn, referred the text of it to 'Monsieur Mallet' in Cairo. It was returned with important suggestions from controllers, consuls, Egyptian Ministers, and Tewfik to the English Foreign Office, and finally appeared, after having been toned down by 'the child of Cahors.' My D'Orsay Palace informant thus explains the Gallic turns of phrases in the Note. The point of contention was whether Tewfik or 'the Khedivate in the abstract' should be supported. French politicians contend that it is they who saved the Western Powers from the discredit of offering to keep Tewfik in his place with the sword. I hear from Cairo that Tewfik created the difficulties which arose between the Notables and the late Ministry, by threatening them, at the outset of their labours, with the guns and rifles of France and England. A scandalous scene, in which Tewfik menaced Sultan Pasha, the President of the Notables, with dissolution and punishment by the aid of the foreigner, is at the bottom of the irritation against the Khedive which prevails in Cairo and at Alexandria. The Khedive was not enough master of himself to conceal the fact that he was privy to the preparation of the Joint Note, and he used it as a threat against his Parliament even before it had reached his Government. This the Egyptians will never forgive him."

"ATLAS" says the 92nd Gordon Highlanders are disappointed at having a southern location. The men had hoped against hope that they might be quartered in bonnie Scotland, and they are not consoled for being stationed at Portsmouth even by the congratulatory telegram from Her Majesty on their arrival, by the greetings from the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, who was accompanied by Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Ladies Lennox, by a hearty, if brief, address of welcome from His Serene Highness the General Commanding the Southern District, or by the cheers and decorations of the residents in Portsmouth. Their hearts are in the Highlands; and after fourteen years' roving and some hard fighting, they may reasonably expect to see Scotland again shortly. The increasing popularity of some of the regiments of the line, the writer adds, is more gratifying than wonderful. During the stay of the Black Watch in Edinburgh it has more than doubled its strength. The citizens seem to take all the pride in the men which they used to do in the old days, and look upon their honour as bound up with that of the "Gallant 42nd."

BARODA POLITICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the paragraph which appeared in your issue of yesterday under the heading of "Baroda Politics," I am authorised to ask you to state that the statements therein made are utterly without foundation.—Yours, &c.

J. HAYES SADLER,
Assistant Agent to the Governor-General.

Baroda, Feb. 28.

CORPORATE WAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been for a long time sick; but to-day I have received my death-blow, and write to ask a corner for my epitaph in your valued columns. I have survived Mr. Pherozeshaw M. Mehta ruling moot points in me, and Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee striding to victory over the top of me. Long endurance, too, has taught me to conceal my pains when a chairman "sums up" instead of putting the question. But to-day I had to sit and hear a ruler in Israel contend that he could move in a long speech an amendment to the question, and yet not speak to that question so that when the amendment should be put he would still be open to him to speak to the question. This is too much. My indignant spirit flies to the shades below: and these, Mr. Editor, are the last words of

March 1. ORDER IN THE CORPORATION.

MR. ILBERT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following extract from the Marlborough College Register may be of interest to enlighten the public as to the new member of Council:—

ENTRANCES IN AUGUST, 1852.

Ilbert, Courtenay Peregrine, ... of the Hev. P. A. Ilbert, Thurlestone, King's-wilton, born June 12, 1841; left Michaelmas, 1860; Scholar, Marlborough College, 1854; Scholar, Balliol, Oxford, 1859; Exhibitioner, Marlborough College, 1860; Hertford Scholar, 1861; Ireland Scholar 1862; 1st Class Classical Moderations, 1862; Jenkyns Scholar, 1863; 1st Class Lit. Hum., 1864; Craven Scholar, 1864; Fellow, Balliol College, 1864; Eldon Law Scholar, 1867; Bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1869.

V. C.

IGATPURI SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I had the pleasure to peruse a communication to the *Bombay Gazette*, on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, regarding the Railway School treat at this station. The writer of it must have been quite ignorant of the subject, for he committed blunders worse than crimes in his communication. He said—"The school is the leading one here." If by "leading one" he meant the one which is inferior in attainments to either of the other two schools at the station, he committed no blunder; otherwise, a blunder worse than a crime—for the three schools came out as follows at the recent Government examinations:—

Igatpuri School and Academy (Methodist Episcopal) grant-in-aid, Rs. 442.

Roman Catholic School grant-in-aid, Rs. 330.

Railway School grant-in-aid, Rs. 220.

If by "leading one," moreover, he meant the one which has a lesser number of pupils than the first of the three above-mentioned schools—which, like the "leading one," educates only the children of the Railway Company's servants—he committed no blunder; otherwise, a blunder worse than a crime. If, however, by "leading one" he meant the smallest and least efficient of the schools at the station, but one which enjoys the exclusive support of the Railway Company, he committed no blunder. It is thought very unaccountable by the Railway Company's servants here that the company should be at a great expense monthly to support the third of the above-mentioned schools, and give no help at all to either of the other two; while the first of these educates the largest number of the children of its servants here, and does it most efficiently too.

FACTS.

Igatpuri, Feb. 27.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We have now only fifteen days to brush up for the Annual Inspection, which, I have no doubt, will compare favourably with those that have preceded it; also in this month the class-firing must be brought to a close, and I believe that not one-half of the men have gone through their class-firing, and yet the butts are specially reserved for prize shooting from the 2nd to the 11th March, thus directly interfering with the usual class-firing, which is opened only on the 1st March. Cannot the prize shooting in this month be postponed till next month, when the butts can be exclusively set aside for prize shooting. I believe this was done last year, and if so it ought to be done this year also, to give as much encouragement to the Volunteers to go through their class-firing, the time for which is limited.

VOLUNTEER.

*** The Volunteers have had since the 1st April last to complete their class-firing.—ED., *B.G.*

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind, Captain J. Babot, will sail to-day for London with the European mails and the following passengers:—

For London—Mrs. C.B. Dunlop and 2 infants, Mrs. Duthoit, 3 children and ayah, Mr. Mrs. Williams, Dr. sc. W. Butte, Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Smith and 2 children, Mr. J. W. Hughes, a lady and gentleman, Mr. Geo. Housden, Mr. E. Studd and party, Mr. O'Callaghan, 3 children and European nurse, Rev. Canon T. P. and Mrs. Hudson, Mr. E. S. Aikman, Mrs. C. H. B. Ford and 2 infants, Miss E. Fuller, a lady, Major E. R. Conelly, Major and Mrs. Trevor and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. Drake-Ford and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Pollen, 2 children and ayah, Mr. W. G. Smytton, Mrs. D. D. Cama, Mrs. Elloran and infant, the Nawab Ekbal-ood Doulah and suite, Mr. and Mrs. W. Moran, Dr. Lowder, a gentleman, Mrs. Wakefield, 1 child 2 infants and ayah, Major T. S. Skipurth, 3 children and ayah, Mr. J. W. Wilkinson, Mr. Leach, 3 children and nurse, Mrs. Speechly and child, Mrs. Bedford and 2 infants, Miss Waller, Mr. C. St. John Lawrence, Col. R. E. Wilmot, Mrs. J. Sutherland and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson and 6 children, Miss Clarkson, Miss Dudley Mrs. Palgram and children, Dr. Willis and child, Mr. J. Drysdale, Mr. H. Ellice, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Kerr, Mr. Stewart, Mr. H. W. Johnstone, Lieut.-Col. Gardyne, Mrs. Tolana, Mr. Tolana, junior, Mrs. Tolana's European man servant, Mr. E. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone and child, Mr. Archer, a lady, Mr. H. Prideaux, Mrs. Tweedie and European servant, and Mr. E. B. Cope.

For Brindisi—Rev. W. Cunningham, Mr. P. Wagstaffe, Mr. W. S. Grieve, Mr. D. Coates, Mr. F. Lydeker, Mr. Steel, and Surgeon-Major J. H. Thomson.

For Malta—General Story, Col. and Mrs. Story and European servant, Mr. and Mrs. Carsetiez, Mr. Muncherjee Shrowangren, Mr. E. T. Taylor, Col. Pearce and Mr. Thomson.

For Venice—Mr. and Mrs. D. Cargill and infant, and Mr. Maxwell.

For Suez—Mr. G. E. Earle.

The following passages have been engaged by the s.s. Malwa, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, sailing on the 10th March:—

For London—Miss Henderson.

For Venice—Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. W. Moran, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Laird, Major M. F. Coussmaker, Col. and Mrs. Havelock, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Eck, Mr. H. Cohn and Mrs. Kuby Johnson.

For Brindisi—Major J. C. Gregory, Mrs. Girdlestone, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Steel, Miss Barber, Col. Money, Mr. Gow, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Muir, Rev. A. H. Male, and Mr. Sickels.

For Suez—Mr. Scaramanga, Mr. Ralli, Mr. Griffo, and the Hon'ble Justice West.

By the s.s. Rosetta, Captain A. E. Barlow, sailing on 17th March:—

For London—Mrs. Wilmot and child, Mrs. Miller and child, Mrs. Comber, 3 infants and European nurse, Mr. R. A. Willis and child, Mrs. Bunny, gentleman, Mrs. Beaumont and 2 children, Rev. J. and Mrs. Independently and 3 children, Mrs. Russell's children and European maid, Mr. and Mrs. G. Gardiner and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. MacAndrew and one child, Mr. R. A. Wills, Major A. N. Sandilands, Mr. Herbert Strong, Mr. S. J. Simpson, Mr. J. G. Watson, Mrs. Maconochie and 2 infants, Mr. Campbell, Mr. J. N. Hamilton, Mr. J. L. Watson, and Mrs. Jones and child.

For Brindisi—Mr. T. Chichelle Plowden, Dr. and Mrs. Pilcher, Col. P. D. Henderson, and Mr. J. C. Forbes, and Col. and Mrs. Jenkins and European maid.

For Venice—Mr. G. Lyall, Miss Lyall, General Light, Mr. and Mrs. A. Y. D. Best, child, and European nurse.

For Malta—Mr. Walter Lang, Mr. Landale, Mr. W. L. Thomas, and Mr. T. Thomas.

By the s.s. Bokhara, Captain J. Orman, sailing on the 24th March:—

For London—Mr. and Mrs. W. Walfan, Mr. McIver, Mr. James Mather, Rev. A. C. Grieve and son, Miss Grieve, Major Genl. M. W. Anderson, and Mr. Hamilton.

For Suez—Mr. A. Simson and Dr. D. D. Cunningham.

For Brindisi—Mrs. Stuart Hall.

For Gibraltar—Mr. S. L. Pryor.

For Venice—General Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Ede and child, and Mr. Geflowski.

THE KOLHAPORE LIBEL CASE.

THE case in which Bal Gangadhar Tilak, editor of the *Mahratta* newspaper, is charged with libelling Rao Bahadoor Mahadew Wassoodew Barve, State Karbarhee of Kolhapore, was continued yesterday before Mr. Webb, at the Fort Police Court.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakurdas, appeared for the defence.

Henry Nicholas Reeves said.—I am a Major in the Bombay Staff Corps. I am Political Agent at Kolhapore. I took charge of my office from Colonel Parr on the 31st August, 1881. The day after I took charge Colonel Parr took me to see the Maharaja. The Maharaja was then living in a bungalow outside the camp and the town. Mr. Cox, the Assistant Political Agent, was in charge of him; and Dr. Sinclair was in medical charge. Her Highness Sahoovarbai was living in the bungalow off and on. The Maharaja's wife, Anandibai, was also living there. I found the Maharaja suffering from melancholia when I first saw him. He appeared to take no interest in anything. He would not speak unless he was spoken to, and then he would give short answers. He never complained to me about either his adoptive mother or his wife, nor about the officials or the servants about him. Mr. Barve, the assistant Khasgi Kamdar, Rambhow, His Highness's tutor, Nalekar, Vishnu, an apothecary, and one or two karkuns attended the Maharaja. About the middle of September, the Maharaja drifted into the state called acute mania. I think Mr. Cox reported to me that he was getting worse, and I could also see it for myself. I gave special instructions to both Dr. Sinclair and Mr. Cox. I reported the matter to Government, and Dr. Maconachie came to see the Maharaja. The prince was in a violent state, and a blister was put at once on his neck. That quieted him for a time. I reported the matter again to Government, and asked for the services of a European to take charge of the Maharaja, and Private Green was sent back to look after him. I thought that a European was necessary, as the Kolhapore men could not control him. He was in a state of acute mania all this time.

Mr. Lang.—During the time that you were at Kolhapore was any attempt made to poison the Maharaja?

Witness.—No.

Mr. Lang.—Did the Maharaja ever suspect that he was to be poisoned?

Witness.—Never. He licked up his food from the ground on several occasions. I know Radhabai and Dinkerrao. They never told me that an attempt was made to poison the Maharaja.

Mr. Lang.—Did they ever complain about Mr. Barve?

Witness.—Not about Mr. Barve. Radhabai did complain of a man called Jamdar and some servants at Rajkote, who, she said, had ill-treated the Maharaja. When first the Maharaja was reported to be violent, that is, just before Dr. Macnachie came, I changed the servants about him, and put on three or four Kolhapore infantry men. The servants were again changed about November or December, and we put on the servants that his natural mother recommended.

Mr. Lang.—Did you ever hear that poison was sent by the Dowager Ranee to be administered to the Maharaja?

Witness.—Never.

Mr. Lang.—Did Mr. Barve interfere at all in the control of the personal establishment of the Maharaja?

Witness.—Never. So far as I had opportunities of judging, Mr. Barve always treated the Maharaja with great respect, and his treatment of him, as far as I could judge, was [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Barve [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Barve [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Barve

TION.

TON & CO.

and Co. are instruct- Auction, on TUESDAY, the lease expiring the 1st gether with the sto k and e tablishment, so well and ple Bar" Restaurant. e best business quarter ise an immense saloon two frontages, one in Meadow-street, forming

d up bar, with marble ice boxes, and, in fact, e of liquors and glass; ixed billiard tables and and completely furnish- the sides and ends of the h enormous mirrors, and benches, with small round at short intervals, and at one nveniences, so that it may be gether is of the most complete

information, and terms and conditions the auctioneers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

2nd March, 1882.

ANJEE DOSSABHOY.

TION SALE of valuable landed property at Girgaum r Breach Candy Road.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4 o'clock p. m., by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Krishna Ramchunder, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Atmaram Bhasker Acharya and his son Ramchunder Atmaram Acharya, under power of sale contained in the instrument of mortgage, dated the 21st day of December, 1876, and registered in the Bombay Registry, Book No. 453, at pages 1 to 4, that piece or parcel of ground or land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or two dwelling houses with their appurtenances standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the northern side of the Breach Candy Road, in the sub-district of Mazagaon, the first house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 858, was formerly and is now in the occupation of Sidha, weaver, and other tenants, and the second house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 859, was formerly and is now in the occupation of the said Atmaram Ramchunder Acharya and Ramchunder Atmaram Acharya, the said messuages, tenements, hereditaments and premises containing by admeasurement 6515·9 square yards, be the same little more or less, are more particularly registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under pension and survey No. 45, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the Temple, on or towards the west by the property of Mr. Soondersee Raghoonathjee, on or towards the north partly by the property of Mr. Soondersee Raghoonathjee and partly by the property of Mr. Bai Mungeeh Wadiay, and on or towards the south by the aforesaid Breach Candy Road.

The purchaser shall have to pay 25 per cent. deposit at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned auctioneer.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, 2nd March, 1882. Auctioneer.

SADANAND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT BHENDY BAZAAR OR PEDDOO HAVALDAR STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 2nd Instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises at 4 p. m., by order of mortgagee, Janbai, widow of Munjee Lalljee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Ashabee, widow of Saik Hajee Moosa, Saik Jamal, and Shaboodin bin Shaik Hajee Moosa, son and legal representative of the late Shaik Hajee Moosa, the following properties:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandaree land or ground with dwelling house situate at north side of Bhendy-bazaar-road, or otherwise called Peeroo Havuldar-street, in the sub-district of Mandvee, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 21, containing 107 8/9 square yards, and bounded on the east by the house of Mirza Salloobhoy bin Meerjabhoy, on the west by the house of Jamoo Naibund, on the north by sweeper's passage, and on the south by the said Bhendy-bazaar-road called Peeroo Havuldar-street.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground with dwelling house situate at west side of Tembker-street, in the sub-district of Bhoolesh war, registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,244 and new survey No. 3,606, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 38, containing 167 8/9 square yards, and bounded on the east by the said Tembker street, on the west by the sweepers' passage, on the north by the house of Peerbux Bangee, on the south by the vacant ground of Moosaa Mamee Mapla.

SADANAND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 2nd March 1882.

NOTICES.

H. J. MEYERS AND CO.'S
CELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS
Procurable from
SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,
Sole Agent in
BOMBAY,
65, Breach Candy Road.
Send for a price-list.

SOUNDY AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.—Some splendid specimens of this maker's instruments, made to our order. The special design and form of construction. Only to be had of SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

PIANOS, by Roenisch, Dresden, in solid Canadian walnut screwed and secured in every possible way to withstand the effects of the Indian climate. Only to be had of SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

ENTIRE IRON-FRAME PIANOS, can only be had of SOUNDY and Co., Limited. Intending purchasers can see that the Piano frame is complete and not merely iron bars bolted to a wood frame.

COLLARD and COLLARD.—Pianos by these celebrated makers, who now make a special class of small Grand to our order. Some magnificent instruments to select from.—SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

KAPS, of Dresden, solid Mahogany entire Iron-frame Short Grands, also overstrung Oblique Grands. Only to be obtained from SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

SYMPATHETIC entire iron-frame overstrung, grand square Pianos, made upon an entirely new and scientific principle, by which the jingling of the damper wires so common in square Pianos is entirely obviated.

AMERICAN ORGANS.—We can offer a selection from the best makers, of known repute, and at prices lower than hitherto charged, as we import direct from America.

ORGANS, by the well known American firms, Mason and Hamlin, Clough and Warren Sterling Organ Co., Bell Organ Co., the Carpenter Organ Co., and others.

HARMONIUMS being greater in demand than ever, we always keep a large stock to select from. They can now be seen open in the saloons.

ALEXANDER and LONDON, of Paris, Trayser, Bell & Co., Schiedmayer, of Stuttgart, and other makes of Harmoniums are always kept in stock by SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

MOUTH HARMONICAS, a large assortment, about 300 to select from, some with single notes, double notes, double sides, revolving with four sets of double notes, and some with bell accompaniment. Annas 12 to Rs. 10 each. SOUNDY & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

OCARINAS, an improved kind, at from Rs. 1-8 each to Rs. 20 each. Some with tuning slide and with key. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay. Instruction books, 12 annas each.

BRASS WHISTLES, any note from B flat to upper octave C. Some with plated mouth-piece and cylinder bore improved kind. Conical form Rs. 1 for large sizes and 12 annas each for smaller, cylinder form. Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-8 each.

STATUARY.—A beautiful collection of works of Art in Terra Cotta, Plaister, Parian, &c. An inspection is invited. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

BARBATINE.—Some exquisite specimens of table ornaments in vases of this new Art workmanship, the first imported into Bombay.

LAVA WARE.—Vases of most chaste designs, also a variety of Porcelain and Sagsuma ware.

MUSICAL BOXES of a new construction, playing 35 minutes, 70 minutes, and 90 minutes each, some with beautiful and novel effects, imitating Concertina, Mandoline, &c., and with Sublime Harmonic, Zither and other attachments. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

AUTHORS, COMPOSERS, STATESMEN, and others, Busts and Statuettes in Terra Cotta or Parian, most beautifully executed works of Art, from Rs. 1-8 each to Rs. 25.

KETTLE-DRUM TEA SETS, in Dresden China, Six Cups and Saucers, Tea Pot, Sugar Basin and Milk Jug, in a neat case, complete, Rs. 15. A pretty present to a Lady. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY.
TRAMWAY.

THE Commissioners are prepared to receive tenders for granting the concession, for a period of years, for laying down lines and running a Tramway of 3' 3½" gauge in this Municipality.

The length of the Tramway, single and double, would be not less than six miles, probably extending to twelve miles or more.

Applications for further information should be made in writing addressed to the Secretary.

Tenders to be accompained by specifications and plans, and to be submitted, under sealed covers endorsed "TENDER FOR TRAMWAY," within the 1st May next, on which date they will be opened.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

By order,
R. A. DONNITHORNE Secretary.

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS.
FROM A PIN TO A BRAZILIAN DIAMOND.
To be had at
The Travelling Bazaar in a Tent opposite the Crawford Market.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT has just ARRIVED from the Continent of Europe with a splendid assortment of Millinery, Drapery, Gloves, Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Hats, Ladies and Children's dresses, Gentlemen's ready-made clothing manufactured in France, and specially made to suit the Indian climate (complete suit from Rs. 13) Shirts, Collars, Neckties and Hats, Gold and Silver Jewellery and Watches, Fancy Goods, Toys, Optical Goods, Wall, Table, and Hanging Lamps, Mirrors of all sizes, Oleograph paintings, Trunks, Travelling Bags, Hand Bags, plain and furnished for ladies or gentlemen, and a great variety of other useful and fancy articles too numerous to mention.

As it is the positive intention of the proprietors of this Bazaar to get rid of their very large stock by the end of this season (March), it is hardly necessary to remark that all sales, whether wholesale or retail, will be made strictly on the principle of small profits and quick returns, and it may safely be asserted that as regards variety and quality of goods this establishment stand second to none in Bombay.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—32, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£150,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HOTELS.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
Hornby Row, opposite to Military Pay Office.

OUR NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE.
Bombay, January, 1880. Proprietor.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ROYAL CHARTER.

AMONGST the many brands of Champagne, good, bad and indifferent, it is often rather puzzling to know which to choose, but when a Wine rapidly rises into fame, and is acknowledged by connoisseurs to be of the highest quality, it may be inferred that but little risk is run in ordering it. This is the case with the dry Wines of

WACHTER & Co., OF EPERNAY,

which are patronised by Royalty.—*Morning Post.*

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
Price.....	Rs. 58	Rs. 61

SOLE AGENTS,
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

GLENLIVET WHISKY.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK—GLENLIVET.

The Proprietors beg to intimate that GLENLIVET is a district which belongs to his Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and that their Distillery was the FIRST, and is *now* the ONLY Licensed Distillery in Glenlivet, and they respectfully caution the Trade and the Public against other Manufacturers of Spirits offering the productions of their Distilleries under the name of "Glenlivet Whisky."

	Credit	Cash
Old Vatted Glenlivet.....	Rs. 22	Rs. 21
Do. Special Reserve ...	24	23

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

FOR SALE, with the Undersigned, the celebrated XEREZ SHERRIES from Messrs. WISDOM & WARTER, the well-known Almacenistas or those who press the grapes and rear the Vine.

Dry Sherry .....Rs. 18 per doz.
Manzanilla ..... 21 "
Fino Faima ..... 24 "

All the above are in excellent condition. Any vine not approved of, will be received back. Retailed by Messrs. Morenas & Co., Medows-street. Sample bottles at wholesale prices.

WARDEN & CO.,
Bombay Agents.
35, Medows-street, Fort.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address. It is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended.

PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts..... Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ..... " 3 4 " " 7 doz.

Apply to
WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
OR
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGER,
opposite Crawford Market.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficacy and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Mujid

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Carrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A thoroughbred Chesnut Waler Mare, 16 hands, 6 years old, quiet in saddle and harness, grand mover and good jumper, Rs. 1,200.
A Bay Arab Horse, 14-2 high, handsome Charger, and carries a lady, also good in harness, Rs. 800. A Chesnut Waler Gelding, 15 hands, quiet and showy in saddle, up to weight, Rs. 700.
A T. B. Black Waler Gelding, 15 hands, 5 years old, goes in harness, grand saddle horse, fast, and a good fencer, Rs. 500.
A Dark Iron Grey Chargosh, up to weight, good Pony for hill work, Rs. 400.
A wellbred Bay Waler Gelding, 14-3 high, 6 years old, broken to harness, good dog-cart horse, Rs. 500.
A powerful Bay Deccan Pony, 13-1½ high, 6 years, good well in saddle and harness, Rs. 200.
A Dark Iron Grey C. B. Horse, 14-2 high, age 4 years, good saddle horse, also broken to harness, Rs. 200.
Girgaum Veterinary Stable, Bombay, 21st February, 1882.

ROBERT SCOTT & CO.

MEDOC CLARET.

Quarts ... ...per doz. Rs. 12
Pints ... ... " " 7

RECEIVED direct from the Growers, and we are thus enabled to quote such low prices, for pure Wine, possessing body, colour, and reliable bottling qualities, characteristic of higher growths, and altogether superior to the thin, acrid, watery productions now being sold under the erroneous title of Cheap Claret, and so calculated to retard the development of that taste for wine as an everyday beverage which has been steadily increasing for years past.

SPARKLING CLARET.

Bottled on the same principle as the Finest Sparkling Champagne.
Never before introduced in India.
Its Effervescence and Colour guaranteed perfectly natural.

Pints.	Quarts.
Rs. 15 per doz.	Rs. 27

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
RAMPART-ROW.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

GRAND SALON DE PHOTOGRAPHIE.

MESSRS. P. VUCCINO & CO.

BEG to inform their numerous clients that their Studio is now OPEN.
Every care has been given to the comfort and convenience of visitors, and the Saloon and Studio have been handsomely re-decorated and refurnished. The Public are solicited to inspect the latest Styles of Photographs.
FOR SALE, View and Panorama of Bombay; also views from the collection of the late Major Gill.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE

(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,

May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
MADRAS	AGRA	DELHI	DARJEELING

and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL & Co.,	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.
MURRAY & Co.,	Lucknow and Meerut.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY,

HAVE always on their scantling Cognacs, Whisky, and Sherry, to suit buyers. They draw off into Jars of Imperial measure, not less than one, not more than four gallons.
Plated Taps and Lock Taps can be supplied.
Quarter Casks of Cognac, Whisky, or Sherry can also be supplied.

	Per Imperial. Cash. Rs. a.
Of COGNAC we have One Star, a capital peg Brandy	... 10 8
Two Stars, superior	... 11 4
Three Stars, fine old	... 13 0
Four Stars, very superior old pale	... 15 0
Of SHERRY we have MANZANILLA, a clean dry Wine.	Cash. Rs. a.
Per Imperial Gallon	... 8 9
Per Quarter-cask of about 27 Imperial Gallons	... 216 0
Of WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon ...	Cash. Rs. a. ... 8 12

Empty Jars for the above, 1 gall., Rs. 2; 2 galls., Rs. 3; 4 galls., Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit, Rs. 4 each.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

MEIFFRE NEVEU AND CO.,

"AUX VILLES DE FRANCE."

WE have the LARGEST and CHOICEST STOCK of MATERIALS for DRESSES of all sorts.

We always keep ready-made Dresses for Ladies proceeding up-country or for the home voyage.

Great attention is given to all orders both in point of style and execution.

Patterns, Estimates Fashion-Plates sent on application.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES in white metal cases, are without doubt the best watches sold for this price in the world. They are in stock in open face, hunting, and half-hunting cases, in extra large, middle and smaller sizes. Price, Rs. 25, 30, 35, cash. 2 years' guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES, in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, are a striking illustration of the excellent results obtained by them in the manufacture of cheap watches. Price Rs. 25, 26, 27. One year's guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s RAILWAY WATCHES are unsurpassed in regard to solidity of construction, durability and correctness in time keeping. Price in metal case with key, Rs. 40, 50; keyless, Rs. 50; in fine silver case, with key, Rs. 50; keyless, Rs. 70. Guarantee 2 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, in open face hunting and half-hunting cases, can be confidently recommended not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases, and their exceedingly neat appearance. Price, in open face cases, Rs. 40, 50; in hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 45, 50, 60.

Gold Chains made to order on the premises by an experienced English Chainmaker.

FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

ZOEDONE! ZOEDONE!

A COOL, SPARKLING, DELICIOUS, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE—Possesses both Tonic and Bracing qualities.
ZOEDONE—Invaluable to those recovering from Fever
ZOEDONE—Or Weakened by Sea-sickness,
ZOEDONE—Or those suffering from the enervating effects peculiar to the Indian climate.

ZOEDONE—NORMAN KERR, M.D., F.L.S., under date August 8, 1881, writes:—

"My good opinion of ZOEDONE as a social drink has been amply confirmed by further observation."

ZOEDONE—WILLIAM FOSTER, M.A. (Cantab), F.C.S., &c., Professor of Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital, Sept. 1, 1881:—

"Its properties are those of an agreeable effervescent tonic."

ZOEDONE—SYED MAHOMED NABI ULLAH, of Allahabad, N.W.P., writes on 1st December, 1881, as follows:—

"Accept my sincere thanks for your idea of introducing ZOEDONE in India. I fear I cannot praise it enough. You know that a vast population of Her Majesty's subjects in India are Mahomedans, whose religion prohibits the use of wine or any other intoxicating liquor. Under such circumstances ZOEDONE is a boon and blessing to them. I think it is a health restoring, strengthening and nourishing beverage. From my own experience and from what I have ascertained from Medical men, I can certify that it is strictly non-alcoholic, and the very drink that the Indians generally and the Mussulmans particularly are in need of."

Price at Agents' warehouses, at Ports of Landing, Rs. 3½ per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.

BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS CONCOCTIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

HARMONIUMS.

Solid Oak, 4 Octaves	Rs. 100
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers.	120
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish.	130
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Expression Stop ditto, and wind indicator ...	130
Solid Walnut Cases, 5 Octaves, Compass F to F, 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish	150
Church Harmonium, Massive Oak Case, Handsomely Carved Consoles, Size 4 feet 6 in.; by 2 feet 5 in.; height 3 feet 3 in. Five rows of Vibrators with Eighteen Stops, Expression and Grand Jeu. BASS.—Cor Anglais, Bourdon, Clarion, Bassoon, Violoncello, Saxophone, Saurdine, Forte. TREBLE:—Flute, Clarionette, Fife, Hautbois, Musette Celeste, Tremolo, Forte. The whole or the mechanism is made on an improved system, which adds greatly to the solidity and roundness of tone, and diminishes the chances of derangement when exposed to damp and to varying temperature ... ... Net Cash	80

HARMONIUM "EXPRESSIF."

In Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, Wind Indicator, and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom ...	250
In handsome Walnut Case, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom ...	300
In Oak Case, Stops, C to C with 8 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom ...	300
In handsome Walnut, &c., Compass C to C, with 8 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom ...	350
In Ebony and Gold ditto ditto	500

AMERICAN ORGANS.

BY MASON AND HAMLIN.

MASON and HAMLIN'S American Organ; Five Octaves, Double Reed; Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Self-adjusting Reed Valves; Improved Bellows; Ivory fronts to Keys; Clothed Mortises, &c., Patent Resonant Case, Panelled front and sides, best finish, Walnut Case ... ... Rs. 550

UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE. Length 4 feet 3 inches; Height, 3 feet 10 inches; Depth 2 feet.—Two and one-fifth rows of Vibrators with Octave Coupler, Sub Bass, and Full Organ Knee Stop, Twelve Stops—Diapason, Viola, Melodia, Flute, Viola Dolce Seraphine, Voix Celeste, Vox Humeana, Octave Coupler, Forte I., Forte II. The Octave Coupler couples below, and gives the effect of four complete sets of Vibrators. Price 750

AMERICAN ORGANS BY ESTEY.

Length, 2 feet 10 inches; Depth, 1 foot 6 inches; Height, 2 feet 3 inches. Two sets of Reeds. Four Stops—Viola, Flute, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte, and Knee Swell ... ... Price Rs. 300
Two-and-one-fifth sets of Reeds, Eight Stops—Melodia, Viola, Diapason, Flute, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Grand Organ (Knee), Force I., Forte II... ... ... Price 650

Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and Organs tuned by contract.

Pianofortes are let out on hire at POONA and in the Bombay Presidency at moderate rates.

9, RAMPART ROW.

S. ROSE CO., BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

SHIRTS.

DRESS SHIRTS.
Finest quality, perfect fit ... ...per ½ doz. Rs. 30.
WHITE SHIRTS.
Double sewn and durable... ... ...per ½ doz. Rs. 22.
FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTS.
Latest patterns from Paris ...per ½ doz. Rs. 30.
FLANNEL SHIRTS.
Pure Australian Wool, Shrunk,... ... ...Rs. 8-8 each.
SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS.
Cool, absorbing, and durable.
The very best goods ... ...Rs. 9 each.
OXFORD CLOTH & ZEPHYR SHIRTS.
Best quality procurable ... ...Rs. 5-8 each.
PURE SILK SHIRTS.
A great luxury ... ...Rs. 12-8 each.
SLEEPING SUITS.
Ready made or to order, All materials.

All shirts are cut, and the workmanship superintended by an experienced English Cutter.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

SPECIALITIES IN WATCHES.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES,
with best horizontal movements, jewelled in many holes, in elegant gold hunting or half-hunting cases, plain, or tastefully engraved, can be supplied at prices ranging from Rs. 100 to 280.

ELEGANT ENAMELLED WATCHES,
with cases exquisitely painted and enamelled in colours, in a great variety of styles and pretty designs, with the same highly-finished jewelled movements in stock, at Rs. 120 to 350.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
of English make, with highly-finished jewelled lever escapement movements, enamelled dial with small seconds, plain or compensated balance, stout hunting, half-hunting, or open crystal face cases, priced, plain, engine turned or richly engraved case, at Rs. 350 to 650.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD NON-KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
same quality in every way as above, at Rs. 300 to 400.

GENTLEMEN'S SILVER ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES,
with highly-finished movements, in hunting, half-hunting, and open face, keyless, priced at Rs. 200 to 350; non-keyless, at Rs. 85 to 150.

GENTLEMEN'S SILVER CRYSTAL WATCHES,
with keyless movement, jewelled, works visible, may be had with black or white dial; the black dial shows time well at night. Rs. 50.

REPAIRS
of every description executed with care and despatch by experienced workmen. Charges moderate.

HAMILTON & CO,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY,
Next door to National Bank.

NOTICES.

WANTED FOR THE PORBANDAR STATE.
A POLICE SUPERINTENDENT. Those who have done service as such will have preference.
Also several NYAYADHIS of various grades. Those who have served as such in British service will have preference. Those who have only passed the examination for Subordinate Judges will have the next preference.
Apply to the DEWAN, with testimonials, mentioning also the salary required.

CIGARETTES DU KHEDIVE.
THE best kind of Cigarettes ever made, in boxes of 100 ..... each Rs. 4 0

BOLTON & COMPANY.

THE KUTCH NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE OF CALL.
SHAREHOLDERS in the KUTCH NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited, are hereby requested to PAY the amount of CALL of rupees five hundred per share on their respective shares at the registered office of the Company, No. 14, Meadow Street, on or before the 2nd day of March, 1882.
By order of Directors,
RUSTOMJEE COOVERJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1881, WILL BE PAID to registered Shareholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at the Offices, No. 9, Elphinstone Circle.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. SHROFF,
Bombay, Feb. 3, 1882. Acting Secretary.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.
(BRANCH OF THE SOCIETE GENERALE.)
CAPITAL Fcs. 8,500,000.
PATENTEES OF THE JABLOCHKOFF SYSTEM.
AGENTS OF SAUTTER LEMONNIER & CO.'S GRAMME'S ELECTRIC MACHINES AND OTHER SYSTEMS OF ELECTRIC LAMPS AND ACCESSORIES.
EVERY SYSTEM OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING SUPPLIED.
Advice and information given upon all the different systems in use.
Estimates supplied for permanent and temporary Lighting.
This Company has supplied Electric Lights in India to—
THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.
THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.
THE GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.
THE MUNICIPALITIES. RAJAHS.
NUMEROUS COTTON AND RICE MILLS.
PRESSES, &c., &c., &c.
STOCKS OF MACHINERY AND ACCESSORIES ALWAYS ON HAND.
CONSIDERABLE REDUCTIONS IN PRICES OF MATERIAL AND CANDLES SINCE JANUARY 1, 1882.
Competent mechanic-electricians sent to erect works and to instruct purchasers.
AGENCIES:

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.....	BOMBAY.
ARBUTHNOT & Co.	MADRAS.
CHANDERS ARBUTHNOT & Co...	CALCUTTA.
CHANDERS ARBUTHNOT & Co...	RANGOON.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, the PREMISES now in the occupation of THACKER and Co., Ld. Apply to the MANAGER,
THACKER & Co., LD.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
THACKER & Co., Limited, WILL REMOVE on MONDAY, March 6, into the New Premises, No. 7, Rampart Row, exactly opposite the University Tower.
THACKER, & Co., Ld.

NOTICE.
WE have THIS DAY AUTHORIZED MR. HERBERT R. GREAVES to SIGN our firm per procuration.
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.
Bombay, 21st February, 1882.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LD.
SHARE CERTIFICATES will be issued in Exchange for Bankers' receipts on application to the undersigned.
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
9, Hummum-street, Bombay, 18th February, 1882.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LD.
NOTICE is hereby given that at a MEETING of the DIRECTORS was held on the 17th instant when a SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty per share was MADE, PAYABLE at the Bank of Bombay on the 6th March, 1882.
By order of the Directors,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.
Secretaries and Agents.
9, Hummum-street, Bombay, 18th February, 1882.

T. DREWET, M. E.,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
Experimental Machinery,
Mechanical Drawing, Tracing, &c.,
Plans and Estimates prepared,
Machinery, &c.,
Bought and Sold on Commission.
No. 5, Apollo Street Fort.

FOR A PAYMENT OF ABOUT FIFTEEN RUPEES A MONTH a man of good health, aged 30, may secure in the Standard Life Office a sum of FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES, payable at the age of 55, or at death should it happen beforehand. It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature EARLY IN LIFE, as by delay the rate of subscription increases; death may occur before the provision is effected; or health may fail and render the life ineligible for assurance.—Standard Life Office, Bombay, Jan. 1882.

HORSES! ARAB MARES! and HORSES!
PER S.S. "EUPHRATES," from BUSSORAH.
IMMEDIATE attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse Breeders are earnestly requested to inspect the SEVENTH and FRESH BATCH of superior high-caste Arab Horses and Mares, belonging to the well-known Dealer Shaik Jasum Bin Feed, others consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers and Galloways, &c. Also Horses Mares fit for station. No. 145, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay, 2nd February, 1882.
DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.

RAJPUTANA MALWA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
THE PRESENT RATE of ten (10) annas per maund for grain and common seeds in consignments of 270 maunds and over from Delhi and Agra to Sabarmati (the junction with the B. B. and C. I. Railway) will be continued up to the 30th June, 1882.
By order,
I. O'CALLAGHAN,
Traffic Superintendent.
Ajmere, Traffic Supdt's Office, dated 24th Feb., 1882.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.
INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurance), CAPITAL...	" 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	" 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSULIDE," CAPITAL ...	" 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL ...	" 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

| | |

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1882.

SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. L. C. Abbott, B.C.S.
Mr. R. Tyndall, B.U.C.S.
Mr. W. H. W. Searle, B.U.C.S.
Lieut.-Col. R. S. Robertson, B.S.C.
Lieut.-Col. D. J. Welsh, R. Art.
Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, Bo. C.S.
Lieut. J. M. Candy, Bo. C.S.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. J. D. Maclean, B.C.S., 9 mo.
Mr. F. J. Nicholls, B.U.C.S., 6 mo.
Mr. B. T. Ffinch, B.U.C.S., 7 mo.
Mr. J. Peake, B.U.C.S., 6 mo. (returned cancelled).
Lieut. F. G. L. Mainwaring, B.S.C., 6 mo.
Mr. J. Dixon, B.U.C.S., 6 mo.
Capt. R. H. Forest, B.S.C., 6 mo.
Mr. R.E.H.Light, Bo. U.C.S., 7 days.
Lieut.-Col. J. M. Boyd, Bo. S.C., 6 mo.
Lieut. A. M. Monteith, Bo. S.C., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, B.C.S.
Mr. A. A. Stoddard, B.U.C.S.
Lieut.-Col. W. G. Cubitt, V.C., R.S.C.
Lieut.-Col. R. W. Sartorius, C.M.G., V.C., B. Inf.
Lieut.-Col. G. Newmarch, R.B. Eng.
Mr. T. Wittkugel, B.U.C.S.
Major A. B. Hepburn, B.S.C.
Lieut. H. B. Thornhill, B.S.C.
Mr. R. E. H. Light, Bo. U.C.S.
Col. J. Bonus, R. Bo. Eng.
Col. W. A. Baker, R. Bo. Eng.
Capt. F. V. Leckie, Bo. S.C.
Surg. F. W. V. MacCartie, Bo.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

THE following is the Royal message, read at the opening of Parliament on Feburary 7th:—

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—It is with much satisfaction that I again invite your advice and assistance in the conduct of public affairs.

I have given my approval to a marriage between my son, Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, and her Serene Highness Princess Helen of Waldeck and Pyrmont. I have every reason to believe that this will be a happy union.

I continue in relations of cordial harmony with all foreign Powers.

The treaty for the cession of Thessaly to the Greek kingdom has now been executed in its main provisions. The transfer of sovereignty and of occupation was effected in a manner honourable to all concerned.

In concert with the President of the French Republic, I have given careful attention to the affairs of Egypt, were existing arrangements have imposed on me special obligations. I shall use my influence to maintain the rights already established whether by the firmans of the Sultan or by various international engagements, in a spirit favourable to the good government of the country and the prudent development of its institutions,

I have pleasure in informing you that the restoration of peace beyond the north-western frontier, together with continued internal tranquillity, plentiful seasons, and increase of the revenue, has enabled my government in India to resume works of public utility which had been suspended, and to devote its attention to measures for the further improvement of the condition of the people.

The convention with the Transvaal has been ratified by the Representative Assembly; and I have seen no reason to qualify my anticipations of its advantageous working.

I have, however, to regret that, although hostilities have not been renewed in Basutoland, the country still remains in an unsettled condition.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The estimates for the service of the year are in an advanced stage of preparation, and will be promptly submitted to you.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.—My communications with France on the subject of a new commercial treaty have not been closed. They will be prosecuted by me, as I have already acquainted you, with a desire to conclude a treaty favourable to extended intercourse between the two nations, to whose close amity I attach so great a value.

The trade of the country, both domestic and foreign, has for some time been improving, and the mildness of the winter season has been eminently suited to farming operations. Better prospects are, I trust, thus opened for the classes immediately concerned in agriculture.

The public revenue, which is greatly, though not always at once, affected by the state of industry and commerce, as not yet exhibited an upward movement in proportion to their increased activity.

The condition of Ireland at this time, as compared with that which I described at the beginning of last year, shows signs of improvement; and encourages the hope that preseverance in the course you have pursued will be rewarded with the happy results which are so much to be desired.

Justice has been administered with greater efficacy, and the intimation which has been employed to deter occupiers of land from fulfilling their obligations, and from availing themselves of the Act of last session, shows upon the whole a diminished force.

My efforts, through the bounty of Providence, have been favoured by the abundance of the harvest in that portion of the United Kingdom.

In addition to a vigorous exertion of the provisions of the ordinary law, I have not hesitated, under the painful necessity of the case, to employ largely the exceptional powers intrusted to me for the protection of life and property by two Acts of the last session.

You will be invited to deal with proposals for the establishment in the English and Welsh couuties of local Self-government, which has so long been enjoyed by the towns; together with enlarged powers oof administration, and with financial changes which will give you an opportunity of considering, both as to town and country, what may be the proper extent, and the most equitable and provident form of contribution from Imperial taxes in relief of local charges.

These proposals, in so far as they are financial, will [illegible] to the whole of Great Britain. It will be [illegible] to reserve the case of Ireland for a [illegible] subject of local [illegible] to be [illegible]

[illegible] and energy may [illegible] equal to the varied [illegible] his extended empire.

[illegible] RULES OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

[illegible]ng are the new rules of Parliamentary [illegible]hich Mr. Gladstone proposed on the [illegible]:—

[illegible]g Question.—That when it shall appear [illegible]ker, or to the Chairman of a Committee [illegible]e House, during any debate, to be the [illegible]se of the House or of the Committee, [illegible]estion be now put, he may so inform the tion be now put," Mr. Speaker, or the Chirman, shall forthwith put such question; and, if the same be decided in the affirmative, the question under discussion shall be put forthwith: provided that the question shall not be decided in the affirmative, if a division be taken, unless it shall appear to have been supported by more than 200 members, or to have been opposed by less than 40 members.

2. Motions for Adjournment before Public Business.—That no motion for the adjournment of the House shall be made, except by leave of the House, before the orders of the day, or notices of motion have been entered upon.

3. Debates on Motions for Adjournment.—That when a motion is made for the adjournment of a debate, or of the House, during any debate, or that the Chairman of a Committee do report progress, or do leave the chair, the debate thereupon shall be strictly confined to the matter of such motion; and no member, having spoken to any such motion, shall be entitled to move or second any similar motion during the same debate, or during the same sitting of the committee.

4. Divisions.—That when, before a division, the decision of Mr. Speaker, or of the Chairman of a Committee, that the "ayes" or "noes" have it, is challenged, Mr. Speaker or the Chairman may call upon the members challenging it to rise in their places, and if they do not exceed 20 he may forthwith declare the determination of the House or of the Committee.

5. Irrelevance or Repetition.—That Mr. Speaker, or the Chairman of a Committee, may call the attention of the House, or of the Committee, to continued irrelevance or tedious repetition on the part of a member; and may direct the member to discontinue his speech.

Resolutions 6, 7, and 8 provide for the Postponement of Preamble, that the Chairman leave the chair without question, and an addition to the Half-past-Twelve o'clock rule.

9. Order in Debate.—To amend the standing order of the 28th February, 1880, as follows:—"That whenever any member shall have been named by the Speaker, or by the Chairman of a Committee of the whole House, as disregarding the authority of the chair, or abusing the rules of the House by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business of the House, or otherwise, then, if the offence has been committed in the House, the Speaker shall forthwith put the question, on a motion being made, no amendment, adjournment, or debate being allowed, 'that such member be suspended from the service of the House; and if the offence has been committed in a Committee of the whole House, the Chairman shall, on a motion being made, put the same question in a similar way; and, if the motion is carried, shall forthwith suspend the proceedings of the Committee, and report the circumstances to the House, and the Speaker shall thereupon put the same question without amendment, adjournment, or debate, as if the offence had been committed in the House itself. If any member be suspended under this order, his suspension, on the first occasion, shall continue for a week, on the second occasion for a month, and on the third occasion for the remainder of the session; provided always that nothing in this resolution shall be taken to deprive the House of the power of proceeding against any member according to ancient usages.

10. Debates on Motions for Adjournments.—That if Mr. Speaker, or the Chairman of a Committee of the whole House, shall be of opinion that a motion for the adjournment of a debate, or of the House, during any debate, or that the Chairman do report progress, or do leave the chair, is made for the purpose of obstruction, he may forthwith put the question thereupon from the chair.

Two other propositions refer to the Consideration of a Bill, as Amended, and Motions on going into Committee of Supply.

A second part of the scheme advocates the appointment of two Standing Committees for the consideration of all bills relating to law and courts of justice, and to trade, shipping, and manufactures, which may be committed to them respectively.

THE MAIMING OF CATTLE IN IRELAND. LETTER FROM THE QUEEN.

IN January the following letter from the Queen was sent to the president of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals:—"Osborne, Dec. 21, 1881.—Dear Lord Aberdare,—Would it be possible for the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to take any steps with regard to the houghing of cattle and other horrible practices on dumb animals which are occurring so frequently in Ireland? This is no political question, and some of the extreme so-called Nationalist papers in Ireland condemn these cruelties as warmly as the loyal journals. The Queen is most anxious that every endeavour should be used to put a stop to these cruelties, and has, therefore, commanded me to ask if the aid of the society of which you are president can be granted, with a view of preventing a recurrence of these crimes.—Yours very truly, Hugh Ponsonby."

The committee of the Society had already anticipated Her Majesty's wishes. The president wrote to the Dublin Society suggesting that an appeal on the subject should be made to the humanity of the Irish people. Mr. T. F. Brady, the hon. secretary of the Dublin Society, replied that the committee most cordially reciprocated Lord Aberdare's feelings of grief and horror at the accounts of the cruelties stated to be perpetrated upon cattle during the agitation in Ireland, and stated that a letter had been sent to the sister associations and branches of the society on the subject, with a view of inducing them to hold meetings and to express their reprobation of the mutilations referred to, thereby strengthening public opinion, and particularly the hands of the Dublin Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

MR. BRADLAUGH AND THE OATH.

IN the House of Commons on Tuesday, Feb. 7th, members began to assemble as early as 11 o'clock, and when the Speaker arrived at two, there were at least a couple of hundred present. Mr. Bradlaugh, who had been cheered by a crowd of his admirers in Westminster-hall, remained below the bar, where he was visited by several members. After the visit to the Lords to hear the Queen's speech read, the sitting was suspended until four o'clock.

The speaker then called on the new members desiring to take their seat to come to the table. Nine members—Mr. Salt, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Bulwer, Mr. J. Lowther, Mr. Raikes, Mr. Jerningham, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Dawnay, and Mr. Asher—accordingly came forward and took the oath in the usual form. Mr. Bradlaugh then advanced to the table, and was apparently about to take the New Testament in his hand, when

Sir S. Northcote, rose loudly cheered from the Opposition Benches, to submit a resolution. Remarking that the position of the House and of Mr. Bradlaugh remained the same as last year, he briefly recounted the history of the case at each of its reappearances, since the commencement and moved:—"That having regard to the resolutions of this House of June 22, 1880, and of April 26, 1881, and to the reports and proceedings of the two select committees therein referred to, Mr. Bradlaugh be not permitted to go through the form of repeating the words of the oath prescribed by 29 Vic., c. 19, and 31 and 32 Vic., c. 72.

The Speaker: Before the question is put the hon. gentleman, Mr. Bradlaugh, should, in accordance with the ordinary practice, withdraw below the bar.

Mr. Bradlaugh:—In complying with your direction, Sir, I only asked the House to hear me, through you, before it comes to any decision on the subject.

The Speaker:—That is a matter for the House to determine.

Mr. Bradlaugh then retired below the bar.

The resolution having been read from the Chair,

Sir W. Harcourt said (Mr. Gladstone being absent from the House): I deeply regret the accidental [illegible] of my right hon. friend at the head of the Government (ironical cheers and laughter). Gentlemen surely do not imagine that his absence is intentional? If necessary, I will assure them that it is not. My right, hon. friend had intended to be in his place to make the motion that is now devolved upon me to make. He probably imagined that he would not be called upon to do so until half-past four (cheers). The view that the Government has always taken upon this question is that the House of Commons should not interpose, and, indeed, has not the right to interpose and say that a person duly elected by a constituency is not entitled to come to this table and take the oath which the statute affirms he is to take. We consider that the House of Commons has no business to inquire into the opinions of any individual ("Hear, hear," and murmurs of dissent). We consider that, when a duly elected member presents himself to take the oath prescribed by statute, he ought to be permitted to take that oath, as the statute prescribes that he must. Any question of intent ought to be left to the decision of a court of law. The hon. gentleman concluded by moving the previous question.

Mr. NEWDEGATE protested solemnly against Mr. Bradlaugh's present contention that if he took God's name in vain it would be equivalent to the declaration which the law permitted unbelievers to make, and warned the House that Mr. Bradlaugh's opinions must lead him to disregard the fundamental limitations of debate which the oath imposed on other members.

Mr. BRADLAUGH was then permitted to address the House, and spoke for some time in support of his claim to take the oath. Much of his speech was personal, and reflected severely on Mr. Newdegate and those who had opposed him and had spoken against him in and out of the House. He denied that he had ever formally repudiated the binding obligation of the oath, and declared emphatically that if permitted to take the oath it would be binding on his conscience. At the close of his speech he said he was ready to stand aside, say for four or five weeks, without going to the table of the house, if the House would within that time discuss whether an Affirmation bill should pass or not. He wanted to obey the law. Some might say it would be a Bradlaugh Relief Bill. He was more proud than they. He said let the bill apply to members elected after its passing, and if it passed he would apply for the Chiltern hundreds. He had no fear of the result. If his constituents thought him unfit they could refuse to return him; but, with their support, the grave alone should make him desist from asserting his right.

After some observations from Lord Percy and Mr. Labouchere, who urged the Opposition to accept the offer of his colleague,

Sir S. Northcote said it was impossible to make any such bargain with Mr. Bradlaugh, and pointed out that the effect of carrying the "previous question" would be to give Mr. Bradlaugh the right to take the oath—a profanation to which it was impossible to consent.

Mr. Gladstone, after apologising for his absence at the commencement of the discussion, expressed his regret that Mr. Bradlaugh's offer had not been more favourably received, and defended the "previous question" as peculiarly applicable to this case, inasmuch as by agreeing to it the House would simply declare that this was a matter with which it had no right to deal, and which it preferred to leave to the Courts of Law to deal with. This the Government held to be the wise and legal course under the circumstances; and while he protested against Sir Stafford Northcote's appeal to profanation, he pointed out that it was a profanation to depart from the strict line of justice.

After a short discussion, in which Mr. E. Clarke, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. O'Donnell, and Colonel Hakins took part aginst Mr. Bradlaugh's admission, and Serjeant simon on the other, the House divided, and negatived the "previous question," or, in other words, decided that, "the question be now put," by 286 to 228. The result was received with loud and prolonged cheering from the Opposition. Sir S. Northcote's resolution was then carried without a division.

Mr. Bradlaugh again advanced to the table, and, being informed by the speaker of the decision just arrived at by the House and directed to withdraw, respectfully refused. Upon this the speaker appealed to the House for further instructions, and after a pause, during which the Opposition called for "Gladstone" and the Ministerialists for "Northcote, rose and moved formally that Mr. Bradlaugh be directed to withdraw, and Mr. Gladstone, regarding it as a consequential motion, said he did not intend to oppose. It was carried without a divison.

Mr. Bradlaugh, being again directed to withdraw, said he did not think it dignified to enter into a conflict with the House, and would, therefore, withdraw below the bar. At this there was a general cheer, and Mr. Bradlaugh took his seat at the bar, where he remained for some time.

In the division on the question of allowing Mr. Bradlaugh to take the oath, 27 Liberals and 38Home Rulers voted with Sir Stafford Northcote. It is stated that only 14 Conservatives were absent from the division, and that these were all accounted for. The only Irish member who voted with the Government was Mr. Rowland Blennerhassett.

Mr. Bradlaugh was "interviewed" after the debate, and expressed his determination of take his seat unless it were vacated by the House, in which case it would depend on his constituents whether they re-elected him. He should consult them forthwith, and if they sustained him he should endeavour to take his seat at a very early date. Mr. Bradlaugh, the *Daily News* understands, has volunteered an assurance to the Serjeant-at-Arms that he will give him due notice of the day on which he will consider it his duty to reappear and claim to have the oath administered to him. Over 600 petitions from all parts of the country, with more than a quarter of a million signatures (many of them being those of clergymen) have been presented to Parliament in favour of Mr. Bradlaugh being allowed to take his seat. Resolutions by Liberal Associations and other bodies have been passed condemning the action of the House of Commons. Mr. Labouchere has given notice in the House of Commons of the following motion:—"In Committee of the whole House to move, That the Chairman be directed to move the House that leave be given to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to parliamentary oaths and affirmations."

THE following remonstrance against any alteration in the Parliamentary Oath has been recently circulated privately for signature, and received the adhesion of a large number of influential persons:—"While differing in many opinions and beliefs, the undersigned concur in declaring their conviction that the preponderant good-sense and sound feeling of the nation is adverse to any alteration in law or usage tending to dispense with the recognition by Parliament of the supreme authority of God." Those who have signed include upwards of 100 peers and bishops, including the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Armagh; the Dukes of Abercorn, Hamilton, Manchester, Portland, Rutland, Sutherland, and Wellington; the Marquises of Ailesbury and Exeter; the Earls of Harrowby, Longford, Radstock, and Zetland; Earls Fitzwilliam, Nelson, Percy, M. P., and Stanhope; Lords Brabourne, Kinnaird, and Strathnairn; and the Bishops of Carlisle, Derry, Gloucester, and Bristol, Lincoln, Liverpool, London, and Peterborough; about 120 members of Parliament; the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland; Cardinal Manning; Archbishop Eyre, M'Gettigan, M'Cabe, and M'Evilly; several Roman Catholic bishops; the President and Vice-President of the Wesleyan Conference; the Lord Mayor; Mr. E. Pleydell Bouverie, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir George Bowyer, the Common Serjeant, Sir Alexander Grant, and many other representative persons.

Mr. Norwood, Liberal member for Hull, has written a letter to one of his constituents stating that at present he sees no reason for abandoning the position he took up last Session—viz. that Mr. Bradlaugh should not be permitted to take the oath, but that an Act should be passed substituting an affirmation for the oath in the case of all members [illegible]

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH ON HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

DURING the debate on Mr. Smyth's amendment to the Address in the House of Commons, on February 7.

Mr. Gladstone expressed his regret that the amendment was not permitted to be withdrawn, not because he thought the subject with which it dealt unworthy of the attention of the House, but because it was entitled to effectual discussion, and such effectual discussion could not be given to it on that occasion. He (Mr. Gladstone) regretted that owing to the pressing claims of other legislation, the Government had felt constrained to abandon the measure for the extension of local government in Ireland which had been promised. The Government admitted that one of the great evils under which Ireland laboured was the want of local administration, for which the Irish people had proved their perfect capacity. The amendment, however, of his hon. friend embraced other matters of a wider scope, and within the short discussion of that evening they had had indications of the difficulties that would be felt when the House came to deal practically with them. Two members of the popular party had spoken on this subject, and both recommended arrangements for enabling an Irish legislative authority to deal with Irish affairs. Both had declared their adhesion to the integrity of the Empire and their desire that Imperial questions should continue to be dealt with in an Imperial Parliament in which Ireland should be represented. He (Mr. Gladstone) would not undertake to say what decision the House might arrive at if any plan were before it by which a definite line could be drawn between the local affairs of Ireland to be dealt with in the Irish Parliament, and the Imperial affairs of Ireland to be dealt only with in the Imperial Parliament. But when hon gentlemen objected to having laws made for Ireland except by an Irish Parliament, and also said that laws affecting Imperial interests were to be made here they forgot that these laws would be laws for Ireland as much as those affecting local affairs. (Hear, hear.) He was not referring to the merits of the question, but to the evident contradictions that arose between two gentlemen, one of whom admitted the full authority of Parliament to deal with the question of taxation necessary for the discharge of Imperial obligations, and to meet the wants of the Imperial Government—and the other gentleman complained of the taxation on Irish whiskey. (Hear, hear.) But neither of these gentlemen, nor, so far as he knew, Mr. Butt before them, nor Mr. O'Connell before him ever distinctly explained in an intelligible and practical form the manner in which the real knot of this question was to be untied. They proposed that purely Irish matters should be dealt with by a purely Irish authority while Imperial matters were left to the Imperial authority. But they had not told the House by what authority it was to be determined what matters, taken one by one were Irish and what were Imperial. Of one thing he (Mr. Gladstone) was convinced, that neither this Parliament nor any other would at any time assent to any measure by which the one paramount central authority necessary for holding together in perfect union and compactness this great Empire could possibly be in the slightest degree impaired. (Cheers.) Those, therefore, who brought forward these proposals were bound to point out by what instrument, by what authority, it was to be decided and determined what affairs were local, and to be dealt with by the Irish Parliament, and what were Imperial, and to be dealt with by the Imperial Parliament. (Cheers.) It was said that this difficulty had been solved in regard to Hungary by Austria, but it was solved by reserving the decision of this matter to the personal authority of the Sovereign. Was he to understand that it was proposed that the personal Sovereign of this country should decide what questions were to be reffered to the Parliament in Ireland, and what others to the Imperial Parliament? If that was the doctrine held, then they were in a dilemma more hopeless than any that had been presented to them. Either, on the one hand, the Sovereign was to decide on the authority of responsible Ministers, or, on the other hand, by personal will. If they wished to have nothing to do with responsible Ministers, then they were in a greater difficulty still, because they would set up the personal authority of the Sovereign, and thus press a revolution in this country more profound than they need bring about by the establishment of any form of government what soever. There was a desire, no doubt, to debate the conduct of the Government and the subjects mentioned in the Speech, and that was a very great and difficult matter. Such being the case, he deprecated hon. gentlemen insisting upon mixing up all this questions they had refered to. He hoped they would allow this matter to be reserved for future consideration, and he would impress upon them the fact that he and his colleagues were most favorable to the rightly understood principle of local government in Ireland, but as to the purpose they had in view, they could not take the first step upon which and from which to address their argument until a plan was produced in which it might be clearly set forth by what authority and what machinery they meant to divide Imperial from local questions, and so give satisfaction to the members of that House upon its first and paramount duty, viz., the maintenance of the supremacy of the Imperial authority for every practical purpose relating to the interests and purposes of this great Empire. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. O'Donnell argued that, if all kinds of possible objections could be started against granting self-government to Ireland, there were overwhelming objections to the present system—objections which would grow with the growth of the British Empire, and extend wherever the Irish race was spread. Until there was granted complete self-government in Ireland, the Irish people within the British Empire and without would think of nothing else than how to obtain it; in season and out of season this would guide the action of Irishmen and their allies. The indomitable pride of the Irish people would always prevent them from submitting to an arrangement which compelled them humbly to sue at the feet of English statesmen for any reform in their social condition, He was not such a fool as to advocate separation. The blood and brains of Irishmen had built up too much of this empire for them to hand over the results of their labours and energies to Englishmen and Scotchmen. They intended to have self-government for Ireland, and then they intended to help to govern their English and Scotch friends as well. (Laughter.) But even separation, he argued, was preferable to the present system. If the Government gave half an inch of local government to Ireland they would seon be compelled to go the whole way. (Hear, bear.)

Mr. Ewart made bold to assert that if a poll was taken of the people of Ireland the majority would be found in favour of upholding the Union. ("No, no" from Mr. Biggar.) The loyalists of Ireland were prepared to defend the legislative union of the two countries with their lives. Ireland had no special grievance. ("Oh, oh" from Irish members.) On the contrary, it had been petted, and he might say spoiled for the last fifty years. ("Hear, hear," and "Oh, oh.") Her laws were more favourable to the tenant than in any other country of the world. She had more than her fair share of Parliamentary representation, taking into consideration either the numbers or intelligence of the population, and her affairs received more attention than those of any other part of the empire.

Mr. Plunket, as an Irish member devoted to the continuance of the Union regarded with the deepest regret the language which had been used by the Prime Minister. He could put no other construction upon that speech than this, that it was a real invitation to Irish members to reopen if they chose the Home Rule agitation. (Opposition cheers.) He considered it was a most dangerous thing thus to hold up this invitation for the renewal of an agitation which in the last Parliament, and so far as he knew, in every preceding Parliament, in this century, had been steadily resisted by both great parties in the Imperial House of Commons. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Sexton cordially thanked the Prime Minister for the speech he had just made. In his opinion, the right hon. gentleman showed the true spirit of a statesman in recognising the reality, gravity, urgency, and inevitableness of the Irish National question—(Home rule cheers)—and not only in these particulars, but in the fact of his having pointed out to the Irish members the duty that lay upon them of meeting the doubts and fears which existed in the mind of the English nation. He could assure the right hon. gentleman—and his voice would be re-echoed by the Irish people—that he might regard with indifference and contempt the warnings given him by the members of that colony in Ireland which had always been alien to the soil and people, which had thriven on discontent and misery, and which had applied its intellect to the deterioration of the cause of the Irish people.

PARLIAMENT AND THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

IN the House of Commons on Feb. 10, Sir A. Gordon asked the Secretary of State for War whether there was any truth in the report which had appeared in several newspapers that Sir Garnet Wolseley had given an opinion that the formation of the proposed tunnel between the coasts of England and France would be attended with military danger to this country; and if so, whether her Majesty's Government intended, on that account, to disapprove of a scheme so eminently calculated to promote peaceful relations between the two nations.

Mr. Childers said military witnesses had been examined before the Committee appointed by the Board of Trade to make certain inquiries as to the Channel Tunnel Bills now before Parliament, and Sir G. Wolseley had given to the Committee his opinion adverse to the construction of a tunnel between England and France (Opposition cheers); while Sir J. Adie had given evidence in an opposite direction. The evidence was now before the First Lord of the Admiralty and himself and the Government would in time consider the course to be adopted on the subject. The Committee's proceedings would be laid before Parliament; but he ought to remind the House that in a Parliamentary paper presented in 1875 would be found a declaration on the part of her Majesty's Government, that they had no doubt of the utility of the work, and that they would offer no opposition to it, reserving powers to erect such military works at the English mouth of the tunnel as they deemed expedient, and to stop the traffic on an apprehension of war. Those deliberate views were communicated to the French Government, who were informed that her Majesty's then Government approved of the course which the French Government proposed to adopt, and this declaration was followed by the passing of the Channel Tunnel Act of 1875, and by the French law of 1875, and by the appointment of the joint English and French Commission, whose report was to be found in the Parliamentary Papers of 1876.

Colonel Makins asked if the Committee had reported.

Mr. Childers said the evidence taken had been sent to the Admiralty and the War Office, and the Government would decide what course to adopt having reference to the hole of the facts of the case.

PROGRESS OF THE TUNNEL.

ON the French coast the company who obtained a concession from the French Government in 1875 to construct the southern half of the proposed Channel tunnel have made considerable and, so far, satisfactory progress in the examination of the chalk cliffs near Calais, which are believed to be the out-crop of a continuous bed of homogeneous chalk running beneath the sea between the two shores, and by invitation of the Paris Committee, the engineers and officials of the English Channel Tunnel Company and some others visited the works on February 8, The borings are near the little village of Sangatte, which, according to Murray, is about six miles from Calais. The buildings are not merely temporary sheds such as might suffice to protect the workers during the prosecution of experimental borings, but substantial erections of brick, with concrete floors, a high brick chimney shaft, and tramways running a distance of perhaps 100 yards, to the edge of the cliff, over which the excavated chalk is thrown, the cliffs at this point rising precipitously from the beach to a height of over 100ft. In one large building is the machinery designed by M. Colladon, for driving with compressed air the boring machines. This will be superintended by M. Welker, the engineer who was in charge of the air-compressing machinery used in the St. Gothard tunnel. Two shafts have been sunk at a distance of 40 or 50 yards apart, and by the larger of these the visitors descended to examine a horizontal cutting. About 70ft. below the surface the borers have found the *craie de Rouen*, strata corresponding to the lower portion of that homogeneous gray chalk which some of our geologists have called the chalk without flints. At a depth of 78ft. the brick lining of the pit ceases and the employment of wooden "tubbing" begins, this being carried down to a depth of 204ft., when the chalk becomes so dry and hard that a lining is no longer required. The depth of the shaft is about 280ft., and going about 6ft. lower down by a ladder through a hole at one side, a gallery 8ft. high and of the same width is entered. This opens into one of equal diameter running nearly at right angels, which, with a slightly upward inclination, to provide for drainage, runs in a north-easterly direction, but trending to the northward—that is, towards the sea—with a curve having a radius of one kilometre. It is to be 1,850 yards long. Artificial ventilation has not been found necessary so far, the two shafts, with both of which it is in connexion, providing for an up and down current of air. This gallery is about 170ft. below low-water mark, but no portions of this workings have yet been pushed out under the sea. M. Alexandre Lavalley, the contractor for the Suez Canal, who has offered to undertake the construction of the tunnel for the French *Concessionaires*, is to drive another gallery of equal length in the same direction as, but not immediately over, the one already begun. He will employ Brunton's cutting-machine, while in the lower gallery Beaumont's machine will be used, both machines being driven with compressed air. It is found in the lower gallery that there is but little percolation of water, and that such as runs in comes from springs in fissures. What does flow in is pumped out at the rate of 60 gallons per minute. At a depth of 288ft. a bed of greensand less than 7ft. thick is reached, and then the galt. To-day (Feb. 10) the English party will visit the point on the English coast called Fan Hole, a little estward of the south Foreland, whence it is proposed the tunnel should begin on this side. From the town of Dover the approach would, as is now suggested, pass at a depth of 300ft. below the seaward spur of the outer wall of the Castle.—*The Times.*

A TELEGRAM from Dover, dated February 10, says:—The first half-mile of the Shakespeare heading of the Channel Tunnel experimental borings has just been completed. The work continues satisfactorily, and a steady uniform rate of progress is being maintained. The borings are now proceeding under the sea in the direction of the Admiralty Pier at Dover. The work at No. 3 shaft has been suspended for the erection of more powerful pumps, the miners having struck upon a spring.

THE Bills referring to the Channel Tunnel will, the *Standard* says, be referred to a Special Committee, partly nominated by the House and partly by the Committee of Selection. It is expected that the Committee will take evidence on the military part of the question.

IN presence of all that has been written within the last few weeks in connection with the proposed Channel Tunnel concerning the danger of an inva-

Digitized by the British Library
Government Publications Collection
on 27 June, 2017

sion of England, states a Vienna telegram in the *Daily Telegraph*, the following *bon mot* of Count von Moltke may be appropriately quoted :—"I have five different plans for invading England, but I have not yet been able to discover one for getting out of it."

WITH reference to the article by Admiral Dunsany and Sir Garnet Wolseley, in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*, on the subject of the Channel Tunnel, *Truth* says :—" The difficulty lies in making the tunnel, not in preventing 2,000 French soldiers from seizing upon it and Dover, if it be made. One does not require to be a general or an admiral to estimate the reasonable probabilities of the man of 'demure exterior' successfully marching through the tunnel, or successfully landing from a boat at Dover and capturing that town by 'escalade or surprise.' The possibility—if, indeed, there be such a possibility—of this, is, Sir Garnet and his admiral tell us, the only military objection to the tunnel. On the other hand, it would secure to us the advantage, not alone, as is asserted, of a few people escaping sea-sickness, but of our manufactures and our products being brought into direct communication with Europe. The scheme, it seems to be forgotten, is not a new one. After lengthy discussions with military authorities, Lord Derby, then Foreign Minister, assented to it ; the Board of Trade approved of it ; a project of treaty was negotiated with France in regard to it ; and Parliament passed an Act authorising it. These facts may perhaps surprise those who now denounce it, but if they wish to verify my assertion, I would refer them to a blue-book published in 1875. Of course, the scheme of Sir Edward Watkin to make a tunnel from Folkestone, which is to secure to the South-Eastern Railroad Company an exclusive submarine communication with France, is the mere dream of a railroad king, who would ignore all that is in conflict with his endeavour to subordinate everything to his lust of monopoly, or that interferes with his wish to benefit a town that elects him its member. It may, therefore, be dismissed as silly nonsense ; but unless more cogent reasons against a tunnel are forthcoming than those which figure in the joint literary effusion of Admiral Dunsany and General Sir Garnet Wolseley, it is highly improbable that there will be any serious opposition to the bill which is promoted by the Channel Company to make a passage from under the guns of Dover to the French coast."

MALICIOUS ATTEMPT TO INJURE MR. FORSTER.

AN attempt has been recently made to do serious personal injury to the Chief Secretary for Ireland. It appears that one morning during the week before the mail left, a few days after Mr. Forster had left Ireland for London, a letter addressed to him was received at the Castle, Dublin. The envelope bore upon it a number of dark stains, which from their appearance were caused by some substance contained in the letter. These at once aroused the suspicions of the officials, who, after only partially opening it, had the envelope sent to an analyst in order that its contents might be carefully examined and analyzed. It is understood that the result of this analysis was the discovery that the envelope contained a highly explosive substance, which when dry would be liable to explode even by the action of opening the letter, unless that were done with extreme caution. The fact, however, that the substance was somewhat damp modified its explosive power for the time being, and also was the means of leading to its discovery by staining the paper. The letter was addressed to "The Right Hon. W. E. Forster, The Castle, Dublin," and above the direction were the letters "O.H.M.S.," as if to lead to the supposition that the communication was of an official character. It bore the Dublin post-mark and the date January 31. The mere act of opening the letter somewhat roughly would probably have caused an explosion resulting in serious injury to the hands and possibly to the face of the opener. The desire, however, to maim or kill the Chief Secretary appears to have blinded the originators of the plot to the fact that all letters addressed to Mr. Forster are in the first instance opened by his secretaries. In the present case it happened that the secretaries themselves had also left Dublin, and those who remained in charge of the official business at the Castle had their suspicions awakened immediately on the receipt of the letter, and apparently showed no hesitation as to how to deal with the matter. Beyond the explosive substance the envelope contained nothing whatever, neither writing, nor anything else, which might give any clue to the identity of the offenders. The police authorities at Dublin were at once communicated with and are doing all in their power to investigate the circumstances in connexion with the outrage.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, Mr. Forster, replying to a question from Mr. Callan as to what truth there was in the report of the alleged attempt on his life, said :—

"Perhaps it is better that I should answer this question now. It is quite true that a day or two after I left Dublin a letter was received at the Castle addressed to me. It was an envelope which was much discoloured, and it seems to have excited the suspicion of the head messenger in the office. He took it to one of the gentlemen in the office, who began to open it, but thinking it looked still more suspicious, he sent for the police, by whom the letter was taken to a gentleman connected with the scientific department in Dublin. There it was first wetted on order to make it safe. (A laugh.) It was then laid out to dry, and turned out to be of very explosive composition, so much so that a portion of it spontaneously blew up while on the table upon which it was put to dry. I am informed that any person who had opened the letter in the ordinary way would certainly have had his fingers taken off or his eyes put out, or might have been killed. (Hear.) I wish to state that I certainly did not prevent the publication of the announcement to which the hon. member has referred. I did not wish to have any fuss made about anything with regard to myself, but I thought it desirable for two reasons that the information should be known. One was that other persons who might be in danger of receiving these letter should know that care ought to be taken, and also because I thought that some information ought to be conveyed to the sender of the letter, who, I suppose, intended it for myself. I suppose that even a person who has not a very strong sense of right or wrong cannot wish either to destroy the postman who carried the letter or the unfortunate under-secretary, who, as is generally known, opens these letters. I wish to add that what prevented it doing much injury to the persons who had to deal with it was that it was wetted. No doubt the man who sent it had sufficient knowledge of the nature of the compound to be aware that so long as it was wet it was safe. I give him credit for not wishing to destroy the poor man who stamped it (which would also have frustrated his object), because, certainly, if it had not been wet, stamping the letter would have exploded the compound. His calculation was, no doubt, that it would be dry enough to fulfil his purpose by the time it reached the person for whom it was intended." ("Hear, hear," and laughter.)

THE WESTMINSTER ELECTION.

THE relection of Lord Algernon Percy as Conservative candidate seems to have given great dissatisfaction to the party. Writing previous to Lord Algernon's return the *World* says :—If the Conservatives win Westminster, they will have to thank the distraction and weakness which prevail among their opponents. The selection of Lord Algernon Percy as the Opposition candidate is equally unjustifiable and impolitic, and it is not surprising that the manner in which the whole business was managed should have excited dissatisfaction, and even indignation, among the Conservative electors of the borough. The report of Sir Charles Russell's retirement has frequently been published during the last few months, and has hitherto been emphatically contradicted. His impending resignation was, in fact, kept a profound secret till late on Friday night, and the great majority of Conservatives in and outside Westminster knew nothing about it till they saw the announcement in the only two newspapers—the *Standard* and the *Telegraph*—in which it appeared on Saturday morning. Meanwhile, not only had Sir Charles Russell been induced definitely to resolve on his abdication, but a private meeting of local Tories—a caucus in the true Transatlantic, and not the Birmingham, sense of the word—had been held, at which the second son of the Duke of Northumberland was proposed and accepted as the Conservative candidate. This young gentleman, it seems, is a graduate of Oxford, and a subaltern in the Guards. He is, no doubt, a blameless youth ; but he has absolutely no qualification to sit as Mr. W. H. Smith's colleague in St. Stephen's, except as being a scion of the House of Percy (new style). It is almost an insult to the intelligence of shrewd, prosperous, commercial classes, who constitute a large proportion of the Westminster electors, to ask them to return such a representative on such grounds. It is believed that Mr. Bouverie would have allowed himself to be nominated in the Conservative interest. The selection of Sir Robert Peel might also have been acceptable to the voters, as his return would certainly have been welcomed by the House of Commons. As it is, the Conservative wire-pullers have condescended to act as the henchmen of a family which, however noble, has no claim to influence or popularity in Westminster. The Duke of Northumberland was the sole gainer by the demolition of Northumberland House, and the sale of its material and site. Since then his Grace has taken no particular interest in the neighbourhood, and has not contributed to its improvement. It is to be hoped that another Conservative candidate will be found—the more so, as in that case the party would be divided, with the probable result of giving the seat to Mr. John Morley, who would be a credit to the constituency, and an accession to the House of Commons.

On the same subject *Truth* remarks :—The Conservatives are by no means satisfied at Lord Algernon Percy having been thrust forward as the party candidate for Westminster. Lord Percy is the Chairman of the National (Conservative) Union, and one of the Committee that provides candidates for the party. They complain that he has made use of these positions to bring forward his brother, who is a youthful officer of the Guards, for Westminster. It is not my business to aid the Conservatives to find good candidates, but considering the many eminent and tried Conservatives now in search of seats, it certainly seems to me insulting to such a constituency as that of Westminster, to issue a ukase to it to elect the obscure and unknown younger son of a Thane, of whom all that is known is. that he owns land in Northumberland, and is the possessor of a stuccolion that used to adorn a house in Trafalgar-square. But sufferance is the badge of the entire tribe of Conservative electors, and I suppose that those if Westminster will, without protest or murmur, humbly obey the orders of Earl Percy, and be gratful that instead of sending them his groom, he has sent them his brother.

The Liberals, says the *Pall Male Gazette*, who were taken by surprise at the suddenness of Sir Charles Russell's resignation, resolved to request Mr. John Morley, who was a candidate with Sir Arthur Hobhouse at the general election, to come forward. Mr. Morley, however, wrote expressing his regret that he could not consent to stand if requested. He said that under the present circumstances he believed that his appearance as a candidate for Westminster would not be expedient in any sense, and his private avocations, moreover, were for the moment so exacting that he could not well allow his attention to be diverted from them. The *Standard* says that Mr. Morley's hesitation was due to a feeling that his known disapproval of the policy of Irish coercion might divide the Liberal party. An attempt was made to induce him to reconsider the determination, but it was unsuccessful. Sir A. Hobhouse also declined to stand, and an application to Mr. James Beale was unsuccessful. The seat is therefore likely to be uncontested, The nomination will take place to-day (Friday), and the polling (if any) on Tuesday next.

SENTENCE OF GUITEAU.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 5.

JUDGE COX yesterday overruled Mr. Scoville's motion for a new trial. Mr. Scoville filed a motion in arrest of judgment. Guiteau began talking, but Mr. Scoville silenced him. Mr. Corkhill asked the Court to sentence the prisoner. The Judge then told the prisoner to stand up.

Guiteau.—"I ask your Honour to postpone sentence as long as possible."

The Judge.—"Stand up. Have you anything to say why sentence should not now be pronounced ?"

Guiteau arose pale and haggard, began in a deliberate tone, but soon became violent. He said,—"I am not guilty of the charge set forth in the indictment. It was God's act, not mine. God will take care of it, and wont let the American people forget it. He will take care of it and every officer of this Government from the Executive down to that marshal, taking in every man on that jury and every member of this bench, will pay for it. The American nation will roll in blood if my body goes into the ground. The Jews put the despised Galilean into the grave. For a time they triumphed, but at the destruction of Jerusalem, 40 years afterwards the Almighty got even with them. I am not afraid of death. I am here as God's man. Kill me to-morrow, if you wish. I am God's man and have been from the start.

The Judge then, in an impressive address, sentenced him to be hanged on June 30 in Washington Gaol between 12 and 2 o'clock.

Guiteau stood unmoved while the Judge was speaking, but when he had finished struck the table violently, shouting out, "May the Lord have mercy on your soul. I'd rather stand where I do than where the jury do and where your Honour does. I'm not afraid to die. I stand here as God's man. God Almighty will curse every man who had a part in procuring this unrighteous verdict. Nothing but good has come from Garfield's removal, and that will be the verdict of posterity on my inspiration. I don't care a snap for the verdict of this corrupt generation. I would rather a thousand times die in my position than in that of those who have hounded me to death. I shall have a glorious flight to glory, but that miserable scoundrel Corkhill will have a permanent job down below, where the Devil is preparing for him." Guitea having talked himself out, conversed quietly with his brother. The prisoner was afterwards taken to gaol through a heavy snowstorm.

Mr. Scoville will now appeal to the full bench of the Washington Court for arrest of judgment, having until March 1 for the appeal.

THE RUSSO-PERSIAN FRONTIER.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper was issued on February 10th, containing further correspondence respecting affairs in Central Asia. The despatches are forty-seven in number, and range in date from March 28 to October 31, 1881. Among them are a number of extracts from Russian newspapers. On July 27, 1881, Mr. Wyndham writes from St. Petersburg to Lord Granville :—

I have the honour to report, for your lordship's information, that I asked Baron Jomini to-day (M. de Giers being absent from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs) if he could give me an idea of what the territory was which was termed "Trans-Caspian." His Excellency replied that it was "all the territory beyond the Caspian." "But," I said, "can you give me no idea as to where it ends ?" To which he said that he could not ; that the negotiations with Persia had not commenced, but that for long Russia had been established on the lower part of the River Atrek ; but that the time had now come to determine what was really Persian territory, and what was not elsewhere, and that the question being one of an exceedingly complicated and difficult nature, a special commission would have to examine it on the spot. His Excellency said that their farthest point now Askabad, but that General Scobeleff had discovered some very fertile country further south, where a complete state of disorder existed ; that there was Sarakhs also to be considered, and whether it was Persian or not remained to be verified. If Persian, that then it would remain so, but if not that it would then be necessary to establish some regular form of government there as elsewhere ("un ordre de choses etabli"), and that the frontier negotiations would probably extend to territory beyond the Atrek as far as the confines of Khorassan, over which Baron Jomini to-day threw doubts as to the sovereignty of the Shah of Persia being more than nominal.

In a despatch to Lord Granville, dated Teheran, September 1, Mr. Thomson writes, respecting Sarakhs :—

I am aware that in maps published by the Russian Government at St. Petersburg in 1823 Sarakhs was excluded from the Persian territory ; but there cannot be the slightest doubt that it belongs to Persia as much as Kelat or Kuchan, or any other frontier town governed by Persian officials and held by Persian troops. The present fort or town of Sarakhs was built by the Persians, and it has remained continuously in their possession, garrisoned by Persian soldiers, for the last twent-five years. The garrison now consists of 400 regular infantry and six guns, and for many years the force maintained there has seldom been reduced below this unmber. By permission of the Persian Government the Tekkes who now occupy Merv, when migrating from Akhal, were allowed for a time to settle on the Tejjen and Sarakhs lands ; but, their presence there having been found inconvenient, they were expelled in 1857-58, when they preceded to Merv and dispossessed the Saryk and Salar Turkomans of that territory, which was then in their occupation. The Persians had previonsly constructed a fort which they called Sarakhs on the right bank of the Tejjen River, near the site of the present town. The position had not been well selected, being too much exposed to Turkoman attack, and it was therefore destroyed by order of the Persian Government, who then caused the present fort to be built on the left bank of the river, on the road from Meshed to Merv, and half way between the two places.

In the House of Commons on Feb. 9th, Baron Henry De Worms asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether it was the fact that Russia had concluded a treaty with Persia which gave Russia entire control over the region bordering on the province of Khorassan up to a point within twelve miles of Sarakhs, and 133 miles from Herat ; and, if so, whether her Majesty's Government had made, or intended to make, any representations to the Government of St. Petersburg on the subject.

Sir Charles Dilke, in reply, stated that the Government had not yet received the full text of the treaty. They had, however, received a telegraphic summary of the main points, and, according to the information at present in their possession, the new frontier came a long way short of Sarakhs.

Baron Henry De Worms pointed out that the hon. baronet had not answered the latter portion of his question.

Sir Charles Dilke did not think it would be convenient to state in detail what the Government were doing in the matter, but it was engaging their attention, and was the subject of diplomatic correspondence.

Again, on February 10th, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett asked the Secretary or State for India whether it was true that a treaty had been recently concluded between Russia and the Shah whereby Persia had agreed to the annexation by Russia of the whole Valley of the Attrek up to the important position of Sarakhs ; whether he could give any information as to the number and position of Russian troops in and beyond Askabad, as to the reported intrigues of Russian agents along the borders of Afghanistan, and as to the advance of the Russian railway towards Herat ; and whether his attention had been called to a recent speech of General Skobeleff, the conqueror of the Turcomans, wherein that general states. That never since the time of Mahomet Shah's march to Herat, coupled with the memorable services of Count Simonitch, has the influence of the Russian Minister of Teheran been more predominant. The spell of the Russian standard is powerful far away to the East, even to the conquered regions ; and this will be confirmed by the engineers who have just returned from Sarakhs."

Sir C. Dilke.—To the first branch of the question referred to, the answer he gave last night to the hon member fer Greenwich. Of the informat theon Government had received of the number of troops in and about Askabad, this information would be found in a Parliamentary paper which was distributed this morning, entitled "Central Asia," under the date Sept. 15. The Government had no later information than that. He knew nothing whatever of any intrigues of Russian agents upon the northern frontiers of Afghanistan. The railway was at present completeq as far as Askabad. There was no intention to continue it beyond Sarakhs. There was, however, e project to add to the railway by a tramway going further. General Skobeleff did not hold any official position in Russia. The Russian Government had informed Lord Granville that his speech was entirely without political signfiicance, and in no way represented the views of the Russian Government.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

SIBI, FEB. 5.

IN Kandahar matters are much as they were, but tending gradually towards settlement. The officials have had no fresh difficulties, and have been propitiating the religious party with special entertainments and visiting with gifts the neighbouring shrines. All sorts of rumours are afloat ; Russian advances are exaggerated, and the return of the pretender, Ayoub, is prophesied, with or without Persian assistance, to the attack of Herat or Fara. The Ameer is said to have directed the assembling of 30,000 standards of all arms at Kandahar before the 21st of March. their New Year's Day, and speculators are investing largely in grain and other supplies in anticipation of war profits. Of course, the return of British troops enters into their calculations, and appears to have for them no terrors. I am inclined, however, to think that the Ameer will first turn his attention towards Turkestan, and that if any preparations are being made in Kabul and elephants have been ordered up from Jellalabad, it is with a view to a force being sent in that direction, perhaps under Parwana Khan, the Kotwal of Kabul. The opening of the passes in the spring has to be awaited ; Turkestan requires a visit more than Kandahar, and if there are any doubts of the loyalty of Abdul Kudus, Governor of Herat, which, I doubt, there must be more regarding Turkestan and its Sirdar. A servant of Mahomed Hashim Khan, lately come from Ghain, says that, although when he left Ayoub had gone to Meshed, yet his followers were expecting his return, and awaiting him upon the frontier. Ayoub will, of course, have left them with his promise. On the other hand, Abdul Ghuffoor, a son-in-law of Sirdar Mr. Afzul Khan, father-in-law of the Ameer Shere Ali, who lately returned to Kandahar, says that the Sirdar has written to the Governor of Herat and Fara that he himself has thrown up the game, and is anxious to submit ; and that he will come to Fara, the Governor of which place has sent out orders to Anardanah that the Sirdar is to be well received when he crosses the frontier. He will be an important acquisition to the Ameer, being very influential in Kandahar, and others will follow his example. It is not unlikely that the above report is true.

My former news that Russia had passed orders for the disposal within a fixed period of all Indian goods that had crossed the Oxus has received some confirmation, and the merchants are pressing the Khan of Bokhara to obtain a reconsideration of these orders, so ruinous to their trade. Russia is said to be busy on the Oxus itself ; engineers are surveying the river near Charjui. The Turkestan force is supposed to have moved southwards, and is reported to have been helping the people about Merv and Sarakh to extend their cultivation. There is an air of probability about this ; supplies are no doubt scarce, and the feeding of troops is difficult. That a Russian agent is dealing with the Wali of Maimanah is, peahaps, only a scare.

The Ameer is said to have forwarded a very friendly letter to the Governor-General's Agent in Beluchistan, explaining, for the information of Government, how his officials were obliged to suddenly remove the Mahomedzai Sirdars and their families from Kandahar ; that no sooner had he started from Kabul than these individuals, who had obtained a month's grace for preparations and had been offered assistance by the authorities, began to plot and intrigue. It was not safe to retain them longer and they were hurriedly deported. It is hoped that the Badshah of Kammar and Mohmund chiefs may still avoid giving offence to the Ameer by not proceeding to Kabul. Bajour is disturbed as usual by the quarrels of rival Khans, but our frontier is not much affected thereby.—*Times' Correspondent.*

THE SEARCH FOR THE JEANNETTE.

THE following despatch has been received by Mr. Bennett, at the office of the *New York Herald* :—

"Irkutsk, Feb. 1, 1882, 2 45 p.m.

"Our three boats left Semenofsky Island morning of Septemper 12, bound for Barkin, 95 miles distant. We got clear of ice at noon ; heavy gale from north-east and boats dispersed during night, captain's boat loaded deep, lost mast and sails.

"We made land on the evening of the 17th, shoal water. Boat abandoned two miles from beach ; party waded and reached deserted village Sagastor ; coached logbooks ; proceeded south on the 19th.

"Delong's last record found reads as follows :—

"'Saturday, Oct. 1.

"'Fourteen of the officers and men of the Jeannette reached this hut on Wednesday, September 28, and having been forced to wait for the river to freeze over, are proceeding to cross to west side this morning on their journey to reach some settlement on the Lena River. We have only two days' provisions, but having been fortunate enough thus far to get game in our present needs we have no fears for the future. Our party all well, except Ericksen, whose toes have been amputated in consequence of frostbites. Other records will be found in several huts on the east side of the river along which we have come from the north "'G. W. Delong.'

"Three subsequent records had been found. Ericksen died October 7 ; party in great distress for food. Noros and Nindermann sent ahead for relief October 9. They marched south 15 days, and were found in a starving condition October 24 by three natives, who took them to a settlement. They could not make themselves understood. News of them reached us October 29. Immediate march commenced, and party traced to wilderness on west bank of Lena. Natives refused further work, and return to Bulong ; was necessary to get Russian assistance.

"November 28.— A large party is now searching, having to dig out everything deeply covered with snow ; the wilderness devoid of game. Every prompt and efficient action by Russians ; every effort is being made. Jack Cole is tranquil to-day, violent only at times. Softening of brain. My left eye ruined, and right one badly impaired ; other men well. Jackson has telegraphed me from Orenburg.

"JOHN DANENHAUER."

The following despatch has been received at the London office of the *New York Herald* :—

Irkutsk, February 6.—A letter has just been received from Engineer Melville, through Count Ahlefeldt Leuwigen, dated January 13. He says he has arranged to search for Lieutenant Delong and his missing companions of the Jeanette with three parties.

"The first will be headed by Ninderman and Lobokoff, aRussian ; second by Bartlett andSergeant Kolinkin, and the third by Melville and Greenbeck.

"The first party was to leave Yakutsk at once, and all will be in the wilderness by March 1. Count Leuwigen has volunteered his assistance and is enthusiastic in the work."

The following despatch has been received from Lieutenant Danenhauer at the London office of the *New York Herald* :—

"Irkutsk, Feb. 4.—Lieutenant Delong is between the stations Bulcur and Sisteronck (Bulun and Saskuarut ?), in a narrow wilderness 80 miles long, and devoid of game and habitation. The new search expeditions will build huts and go over every inch of the region, which is ploughed by heavy drift ice every spring.

"During the afternoon of the day before we parted Lieutenant Chipp's boat (second cutter) did better than ours. About dusk he was a thousand yards off our weather quarter, and was seen to lower sail, as if rounding-to. We lay for 20 hours under a triangular drag. At daylight nothing was to be seen. Chipp could not have got back to the island in a north-east gale, and he was unable to carry his share of provisions. I observed a strong easterly current near the Lena Delta, and there were masses of driftwood between us and the Siberian Islands.

"We discovered Jeannette Island May 16, 1881 (?), in latitude 76deg. 47min., longitude 158deg. 56min. east. It was small and rocky, and we did not land upon it. Henrietta Island was discovered May 24, in latitude 77deg. 8min., longitude 157deg. 43min. east. We visited it, and found it to be an extensive island, animals scarce, many glaciers. A very large island found in latitude 76deg. 38min., longitude 148 deg. 20min. east, was namedBennett Island. On it we found many birds, old horns, driftwood, and coal ; no seal or walrus ; strong tidal action ; bold and rocky. The south cape we named Emma. The general health of the crew during 21 months was excellent ; no scurvy. We used distilled water, bear and seal meat twice a week, but no rum. Divine service was held regularly. We took plenty of exercise, and everybody hunted. Game was scarce, but we got 30 beats, 250 seal, and six walrus ; no fish or whales seen.

"All possible observations were made during the drift, the result showing north-westerly course, the ship heeling over, and being heavily pressed by ice most of the time. The mental strain was heavy on some of us. The result of the drift during the first five months was 40 miles by tidal movement of ice ; very rapid drift the last six months. Soundings pretty even—18 fathoms near Wrangel Land, which often visible 75 miles distant. The greatest depth was 80 fathoms ; average depth, 35 bottom, blue mud ; shrimps plentiful ; meteoric specimens got from bottom ; surface water temperature 20deg. above zero. The extremes of temperature of air were—cold, 58deg. below zero (Fahrenheit) ; heat about 44deg. above. During the first winter the mean temperature was 33deg. below zero, second winter 39deg. below. During first summer mean temperature was 40deg. above zero. The heaviest gale showed a velocity of 50 miles an hour, but such gales were not frequent. Barometric and thermometric fluctuations were not great. There were disturbances of the needle coincident with the auroras. Telephone wires were broken by the ice movement. Winter's growth of ice was 8ft. The heaviest ice seen was 23ft. thick. Chief Engineer Shocks's heavy truss saved the ship November 21 (1880 ?) from being crushed. Before entering the ice near Herald Island we visited Nordenskjold's quarters during the previous winter, and found that he was safe. During the first week of the retreat from the Jeannette we drifted back 27 miles more than we could advance. The snow was nearly knee-deep.

"The naturalist's notes were saved, but the photographic collection was lost with the ship. Lieutenant Chipp's 2,000 auroral observations were also lost.

"Delong's records found say Collins volunteered to stand by the dying sailor Erickson and let the others push south.

"Jack Cole's mind is not entirely gone. He has not been violent for 12 days, but is happy and harmless. Getting home may restore him.

THE RING THEATRE CATASTROPHE.

A CORRESPONDENT of *Truth*, who was present at terrible fire in the Ring Theatre, at Vienna, and who resides in that city, informs that journal that he was told by one of the medical scientists charged with investigating the various features of the disaster, that they were convinced that those who died in the galleries were poisoned by a gas generated from the combustion of certain colouring matter in the scenery, decorations, and upholstering of the theatre ; and, furthermore, that a single inhalation of this gas would produce partial or complete insensibility. Hence there is good ground for the belief that the gallery victims were all dead very soon after the bursting of the flame into the auditorium, and also that their deaths were comparatively painless. This would account for the silence reigning in the interior of the theatre so soon after the outbreak of the flames—a silence which caused the authorities to believe that there were no more people inside.

CLUBS AND THEIR COMMITTEES.

CAPTAIN LAMBART has failed in inducing Mr. Justice Kay to reverse the sentence of expulsion passed on him by the Junior Army and Navy Club. Nor is this surprising, thinks *Truth*, for all the rules of the Club in regard to expulsion appear to have been complied with. The Captain, it would seem, spoke disparagingly of the Club Committee before strangers and servants. He would have done wiser to have reserved his observations for a time when only his brother members were present. I must say, however, that censure, rather than expulsion, would have better met the case. His act was an error of judgment ; but not dishonourable. To serve on a Club Committee is a most thankless office. The martyr is never thanked if things go well ; and, if they go badly, he is abused. To do the latter, most members of a Club regard as a pleasant privilege. How any human being can ever assent to be on a Club Committee has always surprised me ; but, having assented, he should not be too touchy, or take the abuse that is lavished upon him as any imputation upon his character or his intelligence.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s.6d per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road. London.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE O[F] SONATING A NOBLEMA[N]

AT the Birmingham Police-court on W[ed]nesday, February 8, James Gething, an engin[eer] was charged with fraudulently conspiring w[ith] Mary Jane Ferneaux, *alias* Lord Arthur Pelham Clinton, *alias* Lord Aylesbury, with obtaining £2,000 from Edward Beynon, of Selly Oak. It was stated that the prisoner would also be charged with obtaining £3,000 from a Mr. Screen, of Brades-village, near Oldbury. The prisoner, it appeared, had introduced the woman Fearneaux to Mr. Beynon as Lord Arthur Pelham Clinton, who was supposed to have died. When first introduced she went about in famale attire, but said that she had got into disgrace, owing to the Boulton and Park case, and was hiding. All her estates had been taken from her, but she would have them back again. Lord Coleridge, she said, had written to her, and had taken the case up. By means of the false statements and letters supposed to have been addressed to her by the Queen and the Prince of Wales she had succeeded in getting the money from the persons named at various dates. She was arrested in 1872, on a charge of obtaining £100 by false pretences from a man in Stafford, and she then received one year's imprisonment. Detective Superintendent Robinson said that he had written to Lord Coleridge, and had received a reply stating that his Lordship would come down to give evidence when required. The prisoner was accordingly remanded, so that he might be brought up before the magistrates with the woman, who has been arrested in Liverpool. It appears that Mr. Beynon sold all his property in order to let Fearneaux have the money, and had been reduced in circumstances to such an extent that his wife had become insane, and was at present in an asylum. Mr. Screen also sold several houses in order to oblige the woman with the money and had been picuniarily ruined.

The woman, Mary Jane Fearneaux, *alias* "Lord Arthur Pelham Clinton," who described herself as a single woman, 43 years of age, was brought before the Birmigham magistrates on February 9th. The prisoner appeared in the dock stylishly dressed, with a fashiouable Newmarket overcoat, and altogether presented a most masculine appearence. The prosecuting solicitor mentioned that there were several other charges besides those quoted, and the case, as the documents and letters would show, was romantic and extraordinary almost beyond credulity. The frauds extended over the past seven or eighht years, and were of unprecedented ingenuity.

The charge against the male prisoner, says a Birmingham correspondent, will, in all probability, be abandoned, the police believing the man to be the dupe of the "nobleman," who will be charged with both fraud and forgery. Lord Chief Justice Coleridge will be the most material witness in the case of the forgery, both Mr. Beynon and Mr. Screen having advanced the money on the faith of documents bearing his lordship's forged signature and seals. It is considered certain that the adventuress must have had some clever accomplices connected with the Post Office. Mrs. Drew and Mrs. Ward, two old ladies living at Aston, Birmingham, who are said to have been swindled by the woman, state that they had themselves frequently posted letters at the suggestion of the prisoner to members of the Royal Family, and afterwards received from the hands of the postman, what purported to be "such nice replies." Mrs. Ward added that after the adventuress stated that owing to being unable to get more money, she had taken a situation as attendant at the Prestwich Asylum, Manchester, she (Mrs. Ward) exclaimed, "How could you, a man, have accepted a situation to look after women?" The adventuress replied, "Well, what is a fellow to do when he can't get any money?" Mrs. Ward and Mrs. Drew produced some hundreds of letters and telegrams purporting to have been written by Lord Coleridge, Lord Coleridge's clerk, a firm of money lenders in Lombard-street, and numerous other persona. Mr. Beynon is in possession of a sealed document apparently signed by Lord Coleridge, setting forth that Lord Arthur Pelham Cliton "now Earl of Lanesburgh" would soon have restored to him confiscated estates to the value of between £300,000 and £400,000. The victims declare that but for the letter of Lord Coleridge to the Birminghan police, no arrest would have been made. They themselves would have instigated no prosecutions, but, on the other hand, would have advanced more money had it been in their power, so certain were they that the "young gentleman" was "Lord Clinton, who was supposed to be dead." The prisoner frequently told Mrs. Drew Mrs. Ward, that lady's daughter-in-law, and other of the dupes, that the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and Lord Coleridge were extremely anxions that he should remain *ingonite* as much as possible, "until the estates were restored ;" and they innocently added that for several years they thought they were obliging Royalty.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

ESS. WHITE ROSE, STEPHANOTIS
WOOD VIOLET. GOLD MEDAL EAU
DE COLOGNE, LAVENDER WATER.
Sold everywhere.
GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.
Observe Trade Mark.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

MELCOMBE REGIS SCHOOL,
WEYMOUTH.
PRESIDENT :
THE RIGHT HON. THE VISCOUNT PORTMAN.
HEAD MASTER : REV. I. MILLER, B. A.,
ASSISTED BY A STAFF OF GRADUATE MASTERS.

THE object of this School is to provide a LIBERAL EDUCATION at a MODERATE COST. Independent Examiners are appointed by the University of Cambridge. The domestic arrangements are under the direct management of Mrs. MILLER, assisted by a MATRON. Each boy has a separate bed. FEES for board, tuition, books, laundress, &c., fifty to sixty-five guineas per annum.

PROSPECTUSES, containing a list of recent distinctions gained direct from this School, at the Universities and in other examinations, and a list of references to parents in India and England, may be obtained at the office.

JOYCE'S
SPORTING AMMUNITION
ESTABLISHED 18[illegible]

The attention of Sport[illegible]
Ammunition
throu[illegible]

JO[illegible]

[illegible] have app[illegible]
Co[illegible] and Co. our sole agents at [illegible]
sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summ[illegible]
" " " Weekly Budge[illegible]
" " " Bi-weekly,
" " " The Indian Traveller's Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,
and for all other publications issuing
office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.
establishment, East-street, Poona
FEBRUARY 15, 1882.